The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 1. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1889. NO. 9.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

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done in best style, at short notice. Parties desiring anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to patronize me. All work guaranteed. Located at W. H. Spangler's old stand.

BOOT and SHOE MAKER.

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New Work a Specialty, and Good Fits Guaranteed.

Shop on Main Street, near P. R. R. station. Give us a call,

M. L. REX.

Ruin! Devastation!

Work of the Floods!

Railroad and Telegraph Communication Cut Off!

Suffering Caused by the Freshet!

People in Need—A Demand for Provision.

From the ITEM-EXTRA of Saturday, June 1st.

The rains of Wednesday raised the waters to some extent but on Thursday evening rain commenced falling and continued to fall until about twelve o'clock last night. When people retired to rest last evening they little expected to be aroused at such unseasonable hours but the rains descended in such torrents that before they had ceased falling appeals were made for aid to escape from the rapidly rising waters. At 3 o'clock all that portion of the town north of the railroad was inundated and the waters were rising over the track. By 5 o'clock Main street was covered from Sherman to Chestnut street. About 7 o'clock they reached their greatest height and the greater part of the town was submerged. Several houses have been swept away but fortunately no lives have been lost in town so far as known.

The railroad tracks are torn up and a portion of the embankment west of the stone-arched railroad bridge is swept away. Telegraph and telephone communication is entirely destroyed. At 10 o'clock the waters are receding having fallen about 12 inches from 9 to 10 o'clock.

E. Robley's house and barn and three houses at the lock, north of town, occupied by five families have been carried away. Whether any of the occupants of these escaped or not, is mere conjecture, as they cannot be reached.

The losses will approximate $250,000, which is distributed as follows:

H. R. Gurd, superintendent of Mapleton Tannery, says: "I am unable to say exactly what our loss will be, but $200,000 will scarcely cover it.

Phillips & Son loses upward of $800.

J. G. Gillam loses $1,000 to $1,500.

B. O'Connor & Sons, $1,500 to $2,000.

A. J. Foster, about $700.

J. P. Wilson lost one dwelling, and his brick dwelling is yet covered with water. What his loss will be, cannot be determined, but will reach, at least, $1,500.

W. H. Fisher, dwelling house worth $350.

A. C. Fisher, all his household goods.

John Barkley, dwelling house and household goods. Loss $400.

John Clemens' house was thrown over but the damage cannot yet be estimated.

Kendig & Hostetter's heading mill is supposed to be almost entirely destroyed. The sheds and stock are entirely swept away.

Mrs. M. J. Hooper's dwelling house is swept from the foundation.

One of M. L. Rex's new houses was swept from its foundation.

The Lock house east of town, occupied by Joel Hoover, was washed away with all its contents. The family escaped.

In addition to the losses above enumerated almost every property south of Chestnut and Grant streets is damaged to some extent. The property holders north of the railroad suffer damages which we will give as near as possible in our next issue. The loss to the railroad company between Bridgeport and Jackstown will approximate $200,000. All the county bridges on the Juniata and Raystown branch, so far as can be heard from are gone.

The iron aqueduct east of town was taken away about 12 o'clock last night.

There were about 35 feet of flush water in the river, and the flood exceeds the high water mark of 1847 by about eight feet.

What is Mapleton to do for provisions? The supply by rail is cut off and only the farmers of Union, Cass and Tod townships can be appealed to for aid. There is much need of provisions and there is no other source of supply.

We appeal to these people to render such aid as may be in their power. Our merchants are disposed to pay good prices for marketable produce but donations for the needy are solicited. A committee will be appointed to judiciously distribute whatever may be placed at their disposal.

Work of the Flood!

No Communication by Rail.

A Telegraph Wire to Altoona.

Great Loss of Life—Still a Need for Provisions.

From the ITEM-EXTRA of Monday, June 3d.

When the ITEM-extra of last Saturday was issued the floods had submerged the greater part of Mapleton and but meagre information could be had; consequently, much contained therein was conjecture. But since the waters have subsided the bare facts are found to sudstantiate every statement, and have demonstrated that much has not yet been told.

But, referring to that extra, it will be necessary to give additional information concerning the statements contained therein. The waters receded rapidly from Saturday morning, and last evening were confined to the bed of the stream, but were yet very high. They are still subsiding this morning and the "Blue Juniata" now apparently hangs her head in shame at the destruction she has caused.

About noon Saturday it was learned that no lives were lost on the opposite side of the river, all, however, having made narrow escapes.

The losses at this writing are shown to be greater than at first supposed. Of course, no inventory has been made but a very close estimate would be as follows:

Mapleton Tannery, $200,000 to $250,000.

Phillips & Son, lumber, etc., $600.

J. G. Gillam, stock, $2,000 to $2,500.

B. O'Connor & Sons, stock, $1,500 to $2,000.

A. J. Foster, stock, $800.

J. P. Wilson, tenant house, and his brick dwelling was greatly damaged. His household goods were injured very much. $1,500 will not more than cover his loss.

W. H. Fisher, dwelling house, $350.

John Barkley, dwelling house and household goods, $400.

J. E. McConahy, house, $150.

Kendig & Hostetter, heading mill and lumber, $2,000.

E. Robley, dwelling house, barn, two tenant houses—one double—farming implements, crops, etc., $6,000 to $8,000.

A. C. Fisher, all his household goods.

S. W. Craig, lost all his household goods.

M. L. Rex had two houses moved. $50 may replace them.

Speer White Sand Company's Juniata works were struck by a canal bridge and were slightly damaged, but floating timbers did some damage to the machinery. Both their Juniata and Empire works will require considerable work before they can be put in operation.

John Clemens' house was overturned and almost all his furniture destroyed. $400 may be necessary to cover his loss.

George Parmer, Abram Skipper, Absalom Kelley, William Long and Warren Young, who ocupied the three houses at the lock opposite town, lost all their household goods.

John Banks had two tenant houses moved and many rods of his fence were taken away.

Mrs. M. J. Hooper's house was moved and her household goods were much damaged.

The following persons suffered additional damages in the way of ice-houses barns, stables and other buildings or of personal property: Levi Wright, Miss Mollie Brandt, P. M. Hooper, W. B. Stone, J. P. Wilson L. M. Speer, S. Hatfield, James Montgomery, Susan Montgomery, A. Broombaugh, J. F. Miller, J. M. Miller, J. D. Wood, Bruce Yocum, S. Robley, George Foreman, B. F. Pheasant, Frank Wallett, Barkley estate, Mrs. Hawn, Jno. C. Garrett, E. E. Bell, David Hutchinson, W. C. Sorrick, A. Heeter, L. F. Randolph, John A. McHugh, B. O'Conner & Sons, William Parker, Wm. C. Banks, Wm. Banks, H. S. Smith, J. C. Estep, S. P. Stubbs, Philip McLaughlin, and perhaps others whom we do not recall. All of these and many others had their supply of provisions also destroyed.

A number of citizens assembled on Saturday afternoon and organized a relief committee which provided places for all those who were unable to occupy their houses.

Several wagon loads of provisions were brought in from Cassville, Satillo, and neighboring valleys yesterday, due mention of which will be made hereafter. These provisions have all been distributed and more are needed. Many people are without provisions now and are unable to buy.

Yesterday, hundreds of people from Huntingdon, Mill Creek, Mount Union, Newton Hamilton, Saltillo, Cassville and the surrounding valleys viewed the destruction at this place. In the evening General Superintendent Petitt and Chief Engineer Brown arrived in town from Philadelphia having made the trip by walking, boating and using engines or hand cars wherever possible, enroute for Altoona. They say it will be impossible to run trains over the road inside of a month.

The track hands removed the obstructions from the road at this place yesterday and a telegraph wire has been run from Altoona. The foremen have orders to employ all the men they can get.

Meagre reports are coming in from other places, but some allowance must be made for rumors.

The worst destruction of lives occurred at Johnstown, where the reservoir burst. 800 to 1,000 lives were lost before 10.45 o'clock, Saturday morning, but the report on Sunday morning placed the number of lives lost at 8,000 to 10,000, and from Altoona to Pittsburgh, at 30,000. On Sunday evening, a later dispatch was received, stating that 3,000 lives were lost at Johnstown. Houses were taken away or moved at Birmingham, Spruce Creek, and Barree. Property at Tyrone Forges is ruined. Two passenger trains, one of them Day express with 140 passengers on board, and a construction train with 40 workmen were swept away at Johnstown. The Cambria Iron company's plant is dismantled.

At Huntingdon, several houses were moved in Portstown and Mrs. John Logan, who lived below town, was drowned. Her body was found. B. R. Foust & Son lose about $4,000 damage to their mill and grain at Mill Creek. At the latter place, two houses were washed away and a Miss Frew was drowned near there. Her body was found at the bridge above Mill Creek.

At Newton Hamilton, the houses of Mrs. Smeltker and George Watts, two lock houses—occupied by Thomas Johnston and John Kyle,—and a tenant house on James Dysart's farm—occupied by Victor Baker—were taken away with all their contents. The brick house of Henry Graham was destroyed, and Charles Ewing's house was moved off its foundation. The bridge is gone and many outbuildings were taken away. At this point, the water attained a height of eight feet and four inches above the flood mark of 1847. Gifford's mill at Vineyard was destroyed.

One of the bridges at Huntingdon and a county bridge at Union Furnace are still standing. All the railroad bridges between here and Mifflin are gone, excepting the one at Mount Union.

But two bridges are left on the line of the East Broad Top railroad.

Very few lives have been lost between Altoona and Mifflin, unless it be along Raystown branch.

The borough authorities put men to work this morning cleaning up the debris and the engine and train which was lying at Jackstown is being used as a gravel train to assist in grading the railroad. The entire force at the tannery is working hard to get it ready to run. Nothing can yet be done at the heading factory.

10,000 Lives Lost.

The Latest News from Johnstown.

Careful Estimate of Damages.

A Mail Route.

From ITEM-EXTRA of Wednesday, June 5th.

Since the debris of the flood has been cleared away to some extent other losses are being made known. We overlooked the damages to the properties owned by W. F. Gillam and Marshall Yocum and occupied respectively by B. F. Pheasant and W. C. Sorrick. These properties suffered like all the others on the north side of the railroad, the out buildings fences, etc., having been removed. These lots, to one standing back of the houses, look very much like a neglected common, fruit trees, shrubbery, etc., presenting a curious sight.

In addition to the losses in and about Mapleton, heretofore published, a careful estimate of damages is as follows:

Elliott Robley's loss instead of being $6,000 or $8,000 will reach $16,000 or $18,000.

F. E. Weaver lost all his live stock, worth about $800.

S. Hatfield,	$1,400.
P. McLaughlin,	$1,250.
M. L. Rex,	$1,000.
L. M. Speer,	$1,000.
Speer White Sand Co.'s works,	$1,000.
Levi Wright,	$600.
A. B. Dell,	$500.
Bruce Yocum,	$500.
J. M. Miller,	$500.
S. P. Stubbs,	$450.
A. Broombaugh,	$400.
J. E. McConahy,	$375.
Marshall Yocum,	$350.
E. E. Bell,	$350.
J. G. Spangler,	$350.
Himes Bros.,	$300.
J. D. Wood,	$300.
Mrs. M. A. Fields,	$250.
Mrs. Susan Montgomery,	$200.
J. C. Estep,	$200.
Mrs. Hawn,	$200.
B. O'Connor & Sons,	$150.
James Montgomery,	$120.
W. B. Stone,	$100.
James McCurdy,	$100.
P. M. Hooper,	$100.
J. H. Lewis,	$100.
Geo. B. Curry,	$100.
H. R. & W. Gurd,	$100.
Miss. Mollie Brandt,	$75.
H. S. Smith,	$75.
W. C. Banks,	$50.
Mrs. Mary Banks,	$50.
J. F. Miller,	$50.
J. C. Garrett,	$50.
Samuel Robley,	$50.
W. C. Sorrick,	$50.
B. F. Pheasant,	$40.
Frank Wallett,	$40.
David Hutchinson,	40.
L. F. Randolph,	30.
George Foreman,	30.
Wm. Banks,	30.
W. H. Dunn,	30.

The loss to the following persons was small but in most cases will reach about $25, or, perhaps, more:

George Godard, A. Heeter, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Susan Hooper, J. B. Ewing. C. W. Mattern, J. A. McHugh, D. B. Smith, John Ripple, A. L. Morgan, Charles Long, J. E. McDonald, Philip Hooper, G. W. Wright, Joseph Gross, McHugh & McDonald.

John M. Stever's loss in lumber and damage to his mill property, in Trough Creek, will reach $1,500.

The damage to the Quinter farm and

Continued on eighth page.

THOUSANDS DEAD.

A Frightful Loss of Life in Pennsylvania.

The Bursting of a Huge Dam Submerges a Populous District.

The Most Terrible Disaster in the Country's History.

Men, Women and Children Engulfed in a Massive Wall of Water—Towns and Villages Wiped Out—Fire Adds Its Horrors to the Flood—The Financial Loss Estimated at $40,000,000—Lynching Robbers of the Dead.

The fair and beautiful valley of the Conemaugh River, in Cambria County, Penn., has become a horrifying scene of devastation, ruin and death.

The wrecks of houses, stores and factories are strewn along the banks of the river for a distance of many miles. The city of Johnstown, with its 25,000 population, and numerous villages along the route of the raging torrent, are literally in ruins.

The loss of life is tremendous, thousands of people having been destroyed in the flood caused by the breaking of the greatest reservoir in the world. The dam of this reservoir gave way at its base at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, emptying the water of Conemaugh Lake, three miles long, three-quarters of a mile wide, and more than one hundred feet deep in places, into the valley.

Conemaugh Lake has been dammed by the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club, composed of wealthy gentlemen of Pittsburg. It was more than 250 feet above the Johnstown level, on the side of the Alleghany Mountains and the dam was 1000 wide, 110 feet high and 90 feet in thickness at the base. The top of the dam was over twenty feet wide.

Recognizing the danger to the valley below the company had the dam inspected every month by the Pennsylvania Railroad engineers, and their report was that nothing less than a convulsion of nature's forces could tear the barrier away.

The Coming of the Flood.

For forty-eight hours a steady and heavy rain had been falling all along the valley of the South Fork and Conemaugh Rivers, and at 5 o'clock the people of the valley had been warned of impending danger.

At 5 o'clock there was a water-spout, and then the dam gave way. With a rush and a roar the flood went pouring down the valley carrying everything before it. Sturdy elms and stanch old oaks were wrenched out of the ground and tossed and tumbled like straws by the irresistible torrent.

Four miles below the dam was the town of South Fork, where the South Fork empties into the Conemaugh. It had 500 houses and 2000 inhabitants. The warning had been received by the people of this devoted town and many of them had clamored up the mountain sides to await the subsidence of the storm, taking with them only a few belongings wherewith to stock improvised camps. From their places of security in an incredibly short time after 5 o'clock they saw their homes swept away and the town completely destroyed.

Down through the "Pack-saddle" came the rushing waters, already freighted with the trees and timbers of the valley above. The trunks and boughs of the trees, its first victims, were used by the angry torrent as weapons wherewith to strike destruction in its further course.

Many people were still in their houses, and the surging waters were so rapid in their movements that many of these were caught at their avocations and drowned at their posts. Others rushed to the upper floors only to be overtaken there, while some succeeded in reaching the roofs, and these were carried away with the tide and were seen tossing hither and thither on the upper wave, then submerged or dashed against some obstacle in the pathway of the vengeful torrent.

Gathering fresh impetus and fresh strength as it went, the flood rushed on and caught the little village of Mineral Point, four miles below. The Point had 800 inhabitants and was on a flat at the very bottom of the green-clad valley. It was completely overwhelmed in the terrible wall of waters that surged onward and must have been forty feet high.

Six miles further down the river, which runs alongside the tracks of the Pennsylvania road, was the beautiful little town of Conemaugh. Here the valley widened and the village sat on a little eminence, though in the centre of the valley, and it was hoped that in a case of flood the torrent would be stopped here. Indeed, the people below Conemaugh had so much faith in this idea that they had made little or no preparation for the flood, even after the warning was sent out. But the devoted little Conemaugh was wrested from its foundations, and its homes and business houses were ruthlessly tossed and torn by the maddened waters, and her 2500 people were made homeless, while many of them were swept away by the tidal wave to destruction.

Woodvale, a village of 2000 inhabitants, a mile below, and the city of Johnstown, another mile down the valley, with her suburbs, Cambria City and Conemaugh Borough, were next caught in the flood.

The torrent had traveled eighteen miles, and it was forty feet deep when it washed over Johnstown.

Johnstown with her suburbs had a a population of more than 25,000. The Cambria Iron and Steel Company employed 1800 men in their big factory and had $5,000,000 worth of buildings, machinery and stock. All this was reduced to a ruin, and the devoted city was literally wiped out and thousands of lives were lost.

From places far up the mountain side fugitives from the flood watched the course of the destroyer as it did its ghastly work among their homes. After two hours but two roofs in the city could be seen above the water, and during those awful two hours those in safety had witnessed scenes such as have turned dark hair to gray and furrowed up smooth young faces with the seams and wrinkles like those of old age, while many a heart was torn and bleeding with anguish unspeakable.

In the flood as it came down the valley were hundreds of people clinging, with the grip of drowning ones, to trees to which they had taken at the first warning of the approaching flood. The trees had been torn up by the roots and carried away with their human freight.

Here and there one or two or three persons floated swiftly past on the roof of their homes or on some bulky article of furniture, the thing nearest to them when the tide reached them up the valley. And then there were almost countless dead bodies rolled and tossed by the ruthless water, some of them still clinging, with the grasp of death, to some floating article, but most of them wrenched from their holdings and ghastly in death.

All along the route of the flood people rushed to the bridges to give aid to those who might float down on the maddened sea, but as the terrific flood approached they saw how fruitless would be their efforts and how dangerous their attempt, and rushing from the bridges would reach the shore just in time to see the structure rent and torn asunder, their ruins added to the floating debris.

A Pitiful Sight.

The stream of human beings that was swept before the angry floods was something most pitiful to behold. Men, women and children were carried along frantically shrieking for help, but their cries availed them nothing. Rescue was impossible. Husbands were swept past their wives, and children were borne rapidly along at a terrible speed to certain death before the eyes of their terrorized and frantic parents. Houses, outbuildings, trees and barns were carried on the angry flood of waters as so much chaff. Cattle standing in the fields were overwhelmed, and their carcasses strewed the tide. The railroad tracks converging on the town were washed out, and wires in all directions were prostrated.

Clinging to improvised rafts, constructed in the death-battle from floating boards and timbers, were agonized men, women and children, their heartrending shrieks for help striking horror to the breasts of the onlookers. Their cries were of no avail. Carried along at a railway speed on the breast of this rushing torrent, no human ingenuity could devise a means of rescue.

It is impossible to describe briefly the suddenness with which the disaster came. A warning sound was heard at Conemaugh a few minutes before the rush of water came, but it was attributed to some meteorological disturbance, and no trouble was borrowed because of the thing unseen. As the low, rumbling noise increased in volume, however, and came nearer, a suspicion of danger began to force itself even upon the bravest, which was increased to a certainty a few minutes later, when, with a rush, the mighty stream spread out in width, and when there was no time to do anything to save themselves. Many of the unfortunates were whirled into the middle of the stream before they could turn around; men, women and children were struggling in the streets, and it is thought that many of the them never reached Johnstown, but only a mile or two below.

At Johnstown a similar scene was enacted, only on a much larger scale. The population is greater, and the sweeping whirlpool rushed into a denser mass of humanity. The imagination of the reader can better depict the spectacle than the pen of the writer can give it. It was a twilight of terror, and the gathering shades of evening closed in on a panorama of horrors that has few parallels in the history of casualties. The thought of rescue was madness, and the agony of the struggling, drowning victims found its response in the bosoms of those who stood wringing their hands in helpless horror in view of their friends. Now and then the waters would wash against one side of the mountain and then to the other side, carrying with them their human freight. This diversion enabled those on the banks to rescue many.

Some Individual Experiences.

At Bolivar the Conemaugh rose from six to forty feet, the water spread in five minutes over the whole country, and houses went floating down, men, women and children clinging to the debris, shrieking wildly for aid. The people of Garfield, on the opposite side of the river, rushed to the stone bridge below the town with ropes, and these were thrown over into the boiling water in an endeavor to save some poor beings. But all efforts were fruitless until a lad astride a shingle roof managed to catch a dangling rope. So swift was the speed of the torrent that he was hurled violently against an abutment. But he managed to retain his grip on the rope and was hauled up on to the bridge. He was John Hessler, and he related an awful experience. He is sixteen years old, and was spending the day with his grandfather at Cambria City. There were also there Theodore, Edword and John Kintz and John Kintz, Jr., Miss Mary Kintz, Mrs. Mary Kintz, Miss Treacy Kintz, Mrs. Rica Smith, John Hirsh, four children and the father and grandfather of young Hessler. All were lost in the flood.

"Shortly after 5 o'clock, says young Hessler, "there was a rush and roar of waters and we heard screaming people outside. Our home was on the side hill and my father said the water would not reach us. The houses further down were being swept away, and we all went up into the third story. I was scared and I jumped upon a bed. It was an old-fashioned bed, with big, stout posts. The water reached that floor and kept rising till my bed was afloat. My grandfather, my father, John Kintz and John Hirsch climbed out of a window with Mary and Mrs. Kintz. but I staid on the bed. It kept rising, and finally the big posts were pushed through the ceiling. I crawled out through one of the holes made that way and got on the roof. There I saw the men who got out of the window on trees. Mary and Mrs. Kintz must have drowned, and Miss Smith was also drowned. The water kept rising and the roof began to float down on the tide. I saw grandfather and father, caught in the tree by the water, covered over and drowned. John Hirsh and the four children were also drowned in a tree. My roof parted and then I sailed away at awful speed. Live bodies and corpses were all about me in the water. I would hear somebody shriek in the water and then see him disappear. All along people on shore tried to save us, but they could do nothing, the water carried us along so fast. Only a few were saved."

A man named Young, living in Johnstown, floated down the flood on a bit of floor. He held two women in his arms. At the upper bridge, at Bolivar, a rope was thrown to them. Young tried to grasp it and hold fast to the women, one of whom was his aged mother, but he was jerked away from them. Then he bravely dropped the rope and fell back upon the raft, again taking the women in his arms. A little further down the frail raft floated toward the edge of the flood. Young seized the overhanging branches of a tree and had succeeded, by Herculean efforts in placing the women on the upper boughs, when the heavy debris of a bridge came down on the flood, struck the tree, tore it from the ground and hurled it into the water, drowning all three.

Young's heroism filled the minds of the distracted spectators only a few moments to give place to admiration to that of a mother who, floating under the bridge on the roof of a shed with her two little ones in her arms, shook her head sadly when a rope was lowered to her and clung more closely to her babes. The mother's sacrifice was averted at Cokeville, a little further down, for all three were rescued.

A little girl, kneeling, her hands clasped in prayer, passed down on the torrent on a bit of flooring. There was a beatific expression on the white, frightened face as she passed on to death a little further on, where her raft was shattered against a tree.

At Lockport, about eighteen miles from Johnstown, Eliel Benson, an old man, Mrs. Boyle, Paddy Madden and two Hungarians were rescued. Mr. Benson said:

"I live in Cambria City. I think not less than 1500 people were lost. In the house with me on Chestnut street were ten persons besides myself, and I feel sure they were all lost. Up to 4 o'clock the water, which was about seven feet deep in the streets, remained stationary. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the great rush came. In fifteeen minutes the water rose fully ten feet, and in five minutes more I am sure fifty houses came floating down the streets. There were people in every one of them, and God only knows how many were lost. As they were carried off the houses were jammed together and against the houses still standing, and in a very few minutes they were all battered to pieces before they had been carried very far. The house I was in was soon smashed to pieces, and I managed to jump on to a cellar door. In a few minutes I was pushed off into the flood, and when I looked back where Cambria City stood there was nothing but a great lake of water. It looked to me as if every house had been raised or covered over. The vast sheet of water was full of floating timbers, roofs of houses, rafts and other articles. The scene was indescribable. The cries of the men, women, and children were fearful. I passed Paddy Madden's wife, my son's wife, and a man clinging to the roof of a house. I called to them and bade them good-by. In a short time I was caught by the water and turned under. Every once in a while I got into a whirlpool and almost lost my grip on the cellar door. I saw people in the water ahead of me. Many of them were struck by the crashing timbers and killed outright. They were so badly hurt that they fell into the water and drowned at once."

Fire's Added Horrors.

Of all the frightful occurrences the most terrible was the fire, in which Supervisor Hays of the Pennsylvania Railroad estimated that from 1000 to 2000 unfortunate beings were burned to death. The sight was so heartrending that the bravest turned pale and sickened. Over three hundred frame houses were jammed together in a heap forty feet high against the massive viaduct of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Johnstown. All the houses were destroyed and the majority of the inmates crushed to death before the terrible fire began. Men, women and children, with their limbs pinioned between the timbers, their life's blood slowly ebbing away, begged piteously for relief. One unfortunate woman asked a man on the bank for God's sake to cut her legs off. A man was caught by the arm and pleaded piteously for a knife to sever the member. Others were literally smashed and squeezed to death beneath the grinding timbers and surging waters. Some were pressed deep into the water, and the flood soon ended their misery.

But to add to the horror of this scene a fire broke out in the mass of timbers, and nobody escaped. The flames soon devoured the people, and nothing remained but the charred and scattered corpses floating about on the water. Supervisor Hays stood on the bank watching the fire, powerless to render the victims any assistance. The cries of suffering and pain only doubled the horror of the great disaster. Long after dark the flames of fire shot high above the burning mass of lumber, lighting up the vast flood of rushing waters on all sides.

Two Trains Overwhelmed.

A frightful disaster occurred to two of the through trains from Pittsburgh, which were supposed to be safe at Conemaugh. A train east bound, from Chicago to New York, and the mail train from Pittsburg, bound east, were put on the back tracks in the yard at Conemaugh when the flooded conditon of the main tracks made it apparently unsafe to proceed further. When the continued rise of the water made their danger apparent, the frightened passengers fled from the two trains to the hills near-by. Some in their wild excitement threw themselves into the raging current and were drowned. A number of persons were lost this way. When Superintendent Trump reached Conemaugh, he immediately gathered together the remaining passengers of the two trains, and had them conveyed to Ebensburg by wagon, a distance of about ten miles.

After the people had deserted the cars, the railroad officials state, the two Pullman cars attached to the day express were set on fire and entirely consumed. A car of lime was standing near the train. When the water reached the lime it set fire to the car and, the flames reaching the sleepers, they were entirely consumed.

Recovering Dead Bodies.

All along the river between the Allegheny River and Johnstown dead bodies were picked up. In a ten-acre field at Ninevah seventy-five bodies were taken out within a half mile of each other. Of this number only five were men. The rest were women and children. Many beautiful young girls, refined in features and handsomely dressed, were found, and women and young mothers, with their hair matted with roots and leaves are constantly being removed. The wrecking crew who took out these bodies were confident that 150 bodies were buried in the sand and under the debris on these low-lying bottom lands. Some of the bodies were horribly mangled and the features twisted and distorted, as if they died in the most excruciating agony, and others are found lying in stretched-out positions with calm faces. Many a tear was dropped by the men as they worked away removing the bodies. An old lady with fine gray hair was picked up alive, although nearly every bone in her body was broken. Judging from the number of women and children found in the swamps of Nineveh the female portion of the population suffered most.

Mr. O'Connor was at Sang Hollow, a few miles west of Johnstown, when the flood began. He remained there through the afternoon and night, and he says that there was a fatal tree on an island against which a number of persons were dashed and instantly killed. Their bodies were almost tied in a knot doubled over the tree by the force of the current. Mr. O'Connor says that the first man who came down had his brains knocked out against this obstruction; in fact, all those who hit the tree met the same fate and were instantly killed. He could give no estimate of the number lost at this point, but he makes the figures large. Mr. O'Connor says he never saw such an awful spectacle. The poor people in the raging flood cried out in terror for aid that never came. Gladly would the brave men standing upon the banks have helped them out, but this was impossible. More than one brave man risked his life in trying to save those in the flood.

Robbers of the Dead Lynched.

A Hungarian laborer was lynched at Johnstown and six others were shot, as a lesson to the ghouls who have been despoiling the dead and plundering the living. The ghoul who was lynched was caught in the act of cutting off the finger of a dead woman to possess himself of the ring. An infuriated mob seized him and promptly strung him up to a telegraph pole. The lesson had a salutary effect.

The Hungarians got hold of a number of barrels of whisky, and the liquor was served out to the mob in buckets. The result was pandemonium let loose. The liquor quickly told on empty stomachs and excited brains, and every man of them was set crazy drunk.

The drunken horde of Huns started out to loot the houses and to plunder the dead. They seized everything that came in their way, and in their frenzied haste to possess themselves of valuables mutilated the dead.

They made a raid on the First National Bank a little after midnight, and would have succeeded in getting considerable booty if a party of armed citizens, apprised of their evil doings, had not come upon them in the nick of time. The citizens poured a volley in upon them and six of them were laid low. The rest were either captured or put to flight.

Another incident of even greater moment was brought to notice. At 8:30 oclock A. M. an old railroader, who had walked from Sang Hollow, stepped up to a number of men who were congregated on the platform station at Curranville, and said: "Gentlemen, had I a shotgun with me half an hour ago I would now be a murderer, yet with no fear of ever having to suffer for my crime. Two miles below here I watched three men going along the banks stealing the jewels from the bodies of the dead wives and daughters of men who have been robbed of all they held dear on earth." He had no sooner finished the last sentence than five burly men with looks of terrible determination written on their faces were on their way to the scene of plunder, one with a coil of rope over his shoulder and another with a revolver in his hand. In twenty minutes, so it is stated, they had overtaken two of their victims, who were then in the act of cutting pieces from the ears and fingers from the hands of the bodies of two dead women. With revolver leveled at the scoundrels the leader of the posse shouted:

"Throw up your hands or I'll blow your heads off."

With blanched faces and trembling forms they obeyed the order and begged for mercy. They were searched, and as their pockets were emptied of their finds the indignation of the crowd intensified, and when a bloody finger of an infant, encircled with two tiny gold rings, was found among the plunder in the leader's pocket a cry went up: "Lynch them!" Without a moment's delay ropes were thrown around their necks and they were dangling to the limbs of a tree, in the branches of which an hour before were entangled the bodies of a dead father and son. After half an hour the ropes were cut and the bodies lowered and carried to a pile of rocks in the forest on the hill above.

Measures for Relief.

From every part of the country, from the National Government and from the Governors of States have come offers of relief to the people of the desolated region. In New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Atlanta, and other cities, subscriptions were opened to aid the homeless and helpless. Philadelphia sent the biggest relief train ever forwarded over the line. A relief train filled with clothiug and necessities of life was also sent out from Pittsburg. The proclamations of the Mayors of many towns brought a generous response, and the movement to aid the people who have suffered by the greatest disaster in our country's history, has been warm-hearted and widespread as the nation's confines.

A correspondent who was among the first to reach Johnstown after the flood's subsidence had permitted entrance into the city estimated the number of dead at from 6000 to 10,000, and the financial loss at $40,000,000.

THIRTY DROWNED.

Men and Boys Swept With a Bridge Into the Susquehanna.

A frightful calamity has occurred at Williamsport, Penn. Thirty persons, the majority of them boys under eighteen years of age, were swept from a bridge into the Susquehanna River and drowned in the presence of hundreds of spectators.

A great throng stood on the banks of the river watching its mad rush. On a wooden bridge spanning the stream about forty persons were looking at the flotsam that was dashing down. Suddenly there came a cry of warning from those on shore. A great mass recognized as the ruins of a building known as the Beach Mill, came into sight and was borne swiftly toward the bridge. The water was almost level with the floor of the structure and as the splintered doors and pieces of roof, piled in a confused but compact mass, reached the bridge there was a crash. Two or three men nearest the shore leaped into safety. The others had no time to think, much less to act. In an instant the bridge was crushed into fragments and thirty-three men and boys were plunged into the seething torrent. Three of them managed to reach shore, but the remaining thirty perished within sight of the hundreds on the banks.

Two strong, handsome boys, evidently good swimmers, made a desperate effort to stem the current. A heavy oaken door struck one of them in the head and crushed in his skull. The other boy was buried beneath a huge piece of roof and was seen no more. In less than ten minutes after the bridge had been struck not one of the victims was to be seen.

BABY McKEE CHRISTENED.

President Harrison's Grandchild Baptised in the Blue Room.

The President had a pleasant little surprise in store for the members of his Cabinet the other day. Shortly before the meeting adjourned he announced that the infant of his daughter, Mrs. McKee, would be christened in the blue room after the meeting. Secretary Blaine had some business to attend to and could not wait, but the other members present—Mossrs. Tracy, Windom, Noble, Wanamaker and Miller—remained for the ceremony. Besides these and the President and Mrs. Harrison, there were present Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Private Secretary Halford, "Baby" McKee and a few attendants.

Dr. Scott, the great grandfather of the child, performed the ceremony. There were four generations present, Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee and her children. The christening was entirely informal, and was not performed according to any particular church ritual. The baby was called after her mother, Mary, with the addition of "Lodge," a family name. The ceremony was conducted quietly, and the President and Mrs. Harrison expressed the wish that as little attention as possible be given to it.

SYBIL SANDERSON, the San Francisco girl who has just made such an impression in Paris by her singing in Massenet's new opera, has fine auburn hair, a pale complexion and a magnificent figure. She dresses in black, and the whiteness of her skin, the brilliancy of hes eyes, and the peculiar tint of her hair combine to make her a fascinating object when thus attired.

AMONG Mr. Irving's pensioners are a family which, when he was a very young and a very poor actor in Scotland, once invited him to a Christmas dinner, and took occasion at the same time to present him with a suit of clothes prepared for the occasion, and offered with much delicate kindness.

MISS EMMA EAMES, the young American girl who made so successful a debut as Juliet at the Paris Grand Opera House, has beside her fine voice a beautiful face and figure, with well-moulded arms and shoulders and pretty hands and feet.

What is sweeter than roses
That bloom in the beauty of June?
Or the stately and fragrant lilies
Whose bells ring a summer tune?
Ah, sweeter the roses blowing
On the cheeks of those we love,
And the lily of health that's glowing
The cheeks' red rose above.

But how soon the lily and the rose wither in the faces of our American women. Why is it? Simply because so many of them are victims of weaknesses, irregularities and functional derangements incidental to the sex. If they would use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription all these beauty and health-destroying ailments might be warded off, and we would hear less about women "growing old before their time."

BRAZIL sends us sixty-nine per cent. of the total amount of coffee imported, and the cost per pound is six-tenths of a cent cheaper than any other.

To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, Dr. Pierce's Pellets excel. One a dose.

IT is estimated that the annual money value of the fruit consumed in Great Britain is $50,000,000, of which about $15,000,000 worth is imported.

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100 Ladies Wanted,

And 100 men to call daily on any druggist for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large-size package, 50 cents. At all druggists'.

THREE captive English millionaires in East Africa have been released on payment of 1000 pounds ransom.

If you are *doubtful* as to the use of Dobbins's Electric Soap, and cannot accept the experience of *millions* who use it, after the 24 years it has been on the market, *one trial* will convince you. Ask your grocer for it. Take no imitation.

THE total production of wheat in America in 1888 was 415,868,000 bushels. Of this California raised 28,415,000 bushels.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 38 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

Students, Teachers (male or female), Clergymen and others in need of change of employment, should not fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. Their great success shows that they have got the true ideas about making money. They can show you how to employ odd hours profitably.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Im'igrat'n Board, Portland, Ore.

The International Banking Co., 31 & 33 B'way, N. Y. City, call attention to their adv. headed "An Excellent Investment." They refer to Seligman & Co. and to Kessler & Co., bankers.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

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Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

All Tired Out from the depressing effect of the changing season, or by hard work and worry—you need the toning, building up, nerve-strengthening effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

Scott's EMULSION OF Pure Cod-Liver Oil AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK.

So disguised that the most delicate stomach can take it.

Remarkable as a FLESH PRODUCER. Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Is acknowledged by Physicians to be the FINEST and BEST preparation of its class for the relief of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, and CHRONIC COUGHS.

ALL DRUGGISTS. Scott & Bowne, New York.

S. S. S.

THE WORLD OUGHT TO KNOW IT.

The world ought to know what S. S. S. has done for me in the cure of a malignant Cancer, which was so bad as to be considered incurable by the physicians in Chicago, where I went to be treated. One of my neighbors sent me a copy of an advertisement in regard to Swift's Specific, and I began taking it. I got relief from the first few doses; the poison was gradually forced out of my system, and I was soon cured sound and well. It is now ten months since I quit taking S. S. S. and I have had no sign of return of the dreadful disease.

MRS. ANN BOTHWELL.

Au Sable, Mich., Dec. 29, '88.

Send for books on Blood Diseases and Cancers, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

DETECTIVES

Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

EARACHE DROPS that never fail. Cure in 1 minute. 25c., stamps or cash. C. C. KRAEMER, 202 Marion St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Agents wanted, $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Catl'gue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N.Y.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE chess championship of the world was left undecided, Weiss and Tchigorin dividing first and second prizes in the international chess tournament, which has just closed in New York city.

THE Ballot Reform bill was passed by the Connecticut Legislature.

THE Young Men's Democratic Club gave a dinner to ex-President Cleveland at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city. Speeches were made by the guest of the evening, Governor Hill, ex-Governor Hoadly, Frederic R. Coudert, John H. V. Arnold and others.

PRINCESS KALANI, first neice of King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands, arrived in New York city on her way to Europe, where she goes to complete her education. The Princess is fifteen years old.

GOVERNOR LADD, of Rhode Island, has just been inaugurated.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly, which met this year in New York city, has concluded its labors and dissolved.

PATRICK MCCARTHY, Thomas O'Neill and Thomas Farrell were killed at Palmer, Mass., by the breaking of the guy rope of a derrick.

TWO heavily laden freight trains collided near Trumbull Church, Conn., killing Engineer William B. Look and Brakeman Charles Olds, and fatally injuring two train hands.

CAPTAIN G. HENRY WITTHAUS, a member of one of the most prominent German-American families of New York city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head just after participating in the Memorial Day exereises.

THE Democratic State Central Committee of Connecticut have chosen ex-Congressman Carlos French to succeed the late William H. Barnum on the National Committee.

TWO unknown well dressed men were killed by the 3 o'clock express train while walking on the track near Darien, Conn.

MRS. BERTHA SCHMIDT was shot and killed in New York city by one of her admirers, John D. Menken, who killed himself.

JOHN SHEDLOCK, a miner, and his helper, a Hungarian, were killed at the Port Bowkley (Penn.) coal mine. The roof fell on top of them.

South and West.

A FIRE at Reno, Nev., destroyed the old theatre building and six other houses and offices near, and the Pioneer Hotel, Lafayette House, Pollard House and Pyramid House. The loss is between $250,000 and $300,000.

A TERRIBLE wind and rain storm passed over Quincy, Ill. The storm was cyclonic in its nature and considerable damage was done. The full force of the storm struck a cemetery in the southern part of the city, and nearly every monument in the grounds was demolished.

ALBERT MARTIN, the mulatto who so brutally assaulted Mrs. John Gillis, wife of a farmer living near Port Huron, Mich., was taken from the county jail by a masked mob and lynched.

JOHN EARL, a Kalamazoo (Mich.) grain buyer, has failed for $100,000 through wheat speculation.

DETECTIVE DANIEL COUGHLIN, Patrick O. Sullivan and Frank J. Black, alias Woodruff, were indicted by the Grand Jury at Chicago for the murder of Dr. Cronin, a prominent member of the Clan-na-Gael.

A TERRIFIC wind storm took place near Clements, Kan. Four persons were killed and a great many wounded. Over a dozen houses were demolished.

CHARLES VELTE killed his mother, aged fifty, at Grand Rapids, Mich., by stabbing her in the breast with a heavy, sharpened wire. He then took poison, and, resting a gun between his knees, shot himself dead.

AN unfinished six-story factory was blown down at Danville, Va., and six men were killed and four were injured.

MRS. RANDOLPH BRADT, of Benham, Texas, became suddenly insane, and, seizing a pistol, killed two of her children.

COLONEL JOHN C. HASKELL, of Columbia, has been elected the member of the National Democratic Committee from South Carolina.

ALEXANDER M. WALER, aged sixty-nine years, killed his wife and then himself, at Baltimore, in a family quarrel.

THE Spring Palace at Fort Worth, Texas, was formally opened to the public.

HON. E. J. GAY, Representative in Congress of the Third Louisiana District, died at Plaquemine. He was probably the richest man in the Southwest, his wealth being roughly estimated at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. He owned and operated a number of the largest sugar plantations in Louisiana.

Washington.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has rented one of Senator H. G. Davis's cottages at Deer Park, Md., for the season and preparations were being made for the reception of his family.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD was acting Secretary of War in the absence of Secretary Proctor in the West. This was a return to the old practice of the department before the difficulties arose between Secretary Lincoln and General Sheridan.

PRESIDENT HARRISON nominated Generals Lew Wallace and Beverly Tucker special envoys extraordinary to Hayti. Almost immediately after the names were made public they were withdrawn.

SAMUEL J. RUBY, of Iowa, has been appointed United States Consul at Belfast, Ireland.

DR. FRANK BAKER, of the Lighthouse Board, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Life Saving Service.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM, having reached the age of sixty-four years, was formerly retired from active service in the army. General Kelton, who has been Assistant Adjutant-General, will act as Adjutant-General until an appointment is made to fill the office.

ADMIRAL KIMBERLY reports to the Navy Department that the Samoan natives are disbanding and that peace prevails.

CONTRACTS for furnishing the Postoffice Department with supplies of stationery, wrapping paper, twine and miscellaneous articles were awarded. The contract prices aggregate $225,000.

THE United States Court of Claims has adjourned until October.

THE President made the following additional appointments: Orlow W. Chapman, of New York, to be Solicitor General; John B. Cotton, of Maine, to be Assistant Attorney-General; W. C. Shelby, of Tennessee, Chief of the Department Claims Division, Indian Office; Frank M. Thompson, of Arkansas, Superintendent of the Hot Springs.

Foreign.

W. W. THOMAS, JR., Minister of the United States to Sweden and Norway, was received in official audience by King Oscar.

SMALLPOX is making terrible ravages in Guatemala.

THREE persons were killed and many wounded in an anti-Progressist riot in Belgrade.

THE village of Deutschmachen, near Sorgan, in Prussian Silesia, has been completely destroyed by fire, not a house being left standing.

THE cutter Valkyrie, now matched to race for the America's cup, was badly beaten in a stiff southwester by both Irex and Yarana in a race from Harwich to Southend, England.

A CONFLAGRATION in the town of Podhajce, Galicia, has destroyed six hundred houses, a church and a synagogue and caused the loss of many lives. Twelve corpses were extricated from the ruins.

THE American colony in the city of Mexico have given a banquet to Mr. Thomas Ryan, the newly appointed American Minister.

DESTRUCTIVE storms have occurred in France, Mexico and China.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

LONDON, Canada, has five pitchers.

DURYEA is Cincinnati's winning pitcher.

BOSTON is turning out the largest crowds.

DUNLAP, of Pittsburg, has fallen off vastly in batting.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., leads in the International League race.

KEEFE is not doing very great wonders in New York as yet.

IN games won Pitcher Clarkson, of Boston, leads the League.

LADIES are admitted free to all the games at Hartford, Conn.

BROUTHERS'S batting for Boston this season is simply tremendous.

MORE than one good pitcher has failed under the four balls rule.

MILWAUKEE is after the Louisville franchise in the Association.

IT is an every-day occurrence for a pitcher to be batted out of the box.

THE Baltimore players in their new uniforms look like escaped convicts.

NINE of the Cleveland's have joined the Brotherhood of Baseball Players.

UNDER the new rules it is pretty hard to tell who the good pitchers are now.

THE Detroits are said to be the best baserunners in the International Association.

STAGG and Poole are Yale's powerful battery, and they are working well together.

HARTFORD, Conn., with its job-lot players, is the surprise of the Atlantic Association.

NEW YORK saves $6400 by the releases of Titcomb, Foster and Wagenhurst to Milwaukee.

OWING to lack of patronage the Cuban Giants will move from Trenton, N. J., to Hoboken.

CAPTAIN MORRILL, of Washington, has directed his men to sacrifice to right field when a runner is on base.

SECRETARY EBBITTS says the new Brooklyn grand stand will surpass anything of the kind in the country.

MILWAUKEE capitalists have offered $15,000 for the St. Paul ball team, but they are held at a higher figure.

HEAVY batting in both League and Association still continues, and the spectators are greatly pleased thereat.

THE New York team did not begin its great work for the penant last year until July, and up to that time didn't appear to be "in it."

RICHARDSON is Captain of the New Yorks in Ewing's absence. Connor acts when both Ewing and Richardson are out of the nine.

PITCHER SOWDERS and Shortstop Picket, of St. Paul, have been engaged by the Kansas City Club, which paid $5000 for their release.

OUT in St. Joseph, Mo., they throw silver dollars at their players when they do anything extraordinary, and at Denver they do the same.

THE Kansas City team is repaying its backers handsomely for the money invested. From 8000 to 12,000 people is the usual attendance.

THE surprises of the season—Kansas City and Cleveland. The disappointments or failures of the season—Pittsburgs, Athletics and Cincinnatis.

ANSON places the clubs to finish in this order: Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Washington.

CRANE, the New York pitcher, says he will depend more on speed this summer than on curves and shoots, with a change of pace and height of delivery.

THE undertakers of Hoboken, N. J., have organized a baseball team. They ought to put up a pretty "stiff" game and be able to "lay out" most any pitcher.

"BABY" ANSON, the Chicago Captain-manager, is thirty-seven years old. He began playing ball in 1870, on the famous Rockford (Ill.) team when he was eighteen.

INDIANAPOLIS is certainly the enigma of baseball. With a great infield, good outfield, fair batteries, and well managed, the team yet plays losing ball and makes no headway.

IN a game at Sioux City, Iowa, George W. Bradley went seven times to bat, and made six singles and a home run. Some of the Sioux City players went nine times to the bat.

PITCHER KEEFE, of the New Yorks, has a new-fangled stocking for his shoulder. It is saturated with mustard, and is calculated to keep the arm and shoulder in a state of warmth.

THE pitching arm of young Beam, the new Pittsburg man, is at least twice the size of the other. It is birth marked from the shoulder down, and the unnatural color will attract attention.

BUFFINTON accomplished the feat of pitching a ball into Radford's pocket during one of the Cleveland games. Radford fouled the ball so that it struck the ground near his feet and then bounded back against himself, landing in the right hand pocket of his blouse.

LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage
Boston	21	6	.777
Philadelphia	19	11	.633
New York	17	13	.567
Cleveland	17	13	.567
Chicago	13	17	.433
Pittsburg	12	18	.400
Indianapolis	10	20	.300
Washington	7	18	.280

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
St. Louis	28	12	.700
Brooklyn	21	15	.583
Athletic	20	15	.571
Cincinnati	21	17	.553
Kansas City	19	18	.513
Baltimore	17	18	.486
Columbus	13	22	.371
Louisville	8	28	.222

SUPREME CHIEF BARNES reported at Boston to the tenth annual session of the Supreme Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, that there are 50,000 members and 534 castles in thirty States. The total receipts were $14,381, and expenditures $18,438.

FROM March 4 up to recent date the Harrison administration had made 9500 appointments, including 7000 postmasters, 1500 railway mail service employes, 150 miscellaneous appointments and 200 departmental changes.

Food for Reflection.

The New York *World* of February 9th says:

"The question as to how much of what they pretend to know doctors really know is a very interesting one.

"They possess exceptionally great facilities for humbugging, and the presumption is that they are not proof in most cases, at all times at least, against temptation to make use of them. Their profession comes as near being an esoteric one as any that is acknowledged to be respectable. But the revelation as to their views in the Robinson arsenical poisoning cases in Boston is startling.

"There were five deaths from the drug, and the doctors in their certificates attributed them respectively to pneumonia, typhoid fever, menigitis, bowel disease and Bright's disease of the kidneys. The truth would have never been known but for suspicions with which the doctors had nothing to do. There is food here for reflection—and for doctors."

The above criticism is fully warranted by the startling ignorance shown by the attending physicians in the Somerville cases.

It can be aptly said that human life is too often sacrificed to the ignorance and bigotry of the profession.

Too often it happens that fatal results follow an improper course of treatment—the physician treats the patient for consumption, general debility or for nervous disorders, whilst the real disease, which is slowly destroying the kidneys and filling the system with a poison quite as deadly as arsenic, is altogether overlooked or does not attract attention until too late.

Physicians too often treat the symptoms of disease instead of the disease itself.

It is well established that four-fifths of the ordinary ills which beset humanity are the results of disease in the kidneys which will yield to the curative properties of Warner's Safe Cure if timely used, and to it alone. What is apparantly a disease in the other organs is more oftentimes a mere symptom of kidney disease, which should be quickly eradicated by Warner's Safe Cure before it secures too firm a hold on those organs.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Biennial Session of the Grand Lodge in Chicago.

The biennial session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago. W. W. Turnbull, of Scotland, Right Grand Worthy Chief Templar, called the convention to order, and upon the call of the roll the following delegates from abroad responded:

England—Hon. C. W. Watson, Member of Parliament; Joseph Ealins, Mrs. Woods, Guy Haylor, W. C. Amery, A. J. Osborne, Rev. H. McPrice, W. Williams, Samuel Insall, W. H. Brown. Mary Walshall, Miss Annie Shipman. Scotland—Gilbert Fisher, Rev. J. D. McKinnon, James Hamilton, W. W. Turnbull. Ireland—John S. Little. Denmark—Captain J. P. Jacobson. Sweden—Oskar Eklund, Johann Ahlen and B. E. Hockert. India—Walter E. Webb. New South Wales—N. S. Collins. South Africa—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Schreiner.

A round of applause was accorded each foreign delegate as the names were called, and the lodge was then opened with the usual ritual. The annual report shows that the organization has a membership of over 750,000, scattered all over the globe, and that it has accompiished great results in the matter of promoting temperance since the last convention. Financially it is in excellent shape. The twenty-one local lodges united in giving the delegates a brilliant reception.

EIGHT LIVES LOST.

A Barge's Crew Upset in Lake Ontario and all Hands are Drowned.

One of the heaviest gales ever experienced in that section swept over Lake Ontario the other morning and eight persons perished off Long Point while endeavoring to save themselves. They composed the crew of the barge Batavia, one of the three barges in tow of the steamer D. D. Calvin, from Cheboygan, Mich., to Kingston, Ontario, with timber.

The tow lines broke and the barges had to shift for themselves. They were all waterlogged, but the crews of the Valencia and the Norway (the other two barges) stuck to their craft and were saved.

It is presumed that the captain of the Batavia was swept overboard, and the crew, becoming panic-stricken, shipped the yawl and made for land, a mile off. They had not gone far, however, before their boat was upset and all were drowned.

THE plans for the enlargement of the port of Hamburg, Germany, have been approved. The improvements will cost $1,000,000.

THE MARKETS.

22 NEW YORK.

Beeves	3 50	@	4 60
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 50	@	5 50
Sheep	4 25	@	5 50
Lambs	6 10	@	8 00
Hogs—Live	4 90	@	5 20
Dressed	6½	@	8
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 30	@	4 55
Patents	5 15	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	82¼	@	83
Rye—State	54	@	55
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	40	@	43
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	38
Mixed Western	26	@	30
Hay—No. 1	82½	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.55c
Butter—Elgin Creamery	20	@	21
Dairy, fair to good	15	@	18
West. Im. Creamery	9	@	15
Factory	8	@	11½
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	11
Skims—Light	7½	@	9
Western	—	@	9
Eggs—State and Penn	14	@	14½

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	3 00	@	4 30
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 00	@	4 25
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 00	@	5 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 65	@	4 75
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	81½	@	83
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	37¼
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	31
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	74

BOSTON.

Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 85	@	6 40
Corn—Steamer Yellow	46	@	47½
Oats—No. 2 White	32	@	41
Rye—State	65	@	70

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight	5¼	@	6¼
Sheep—Live weight	3¾	@	4½
Lambs	—	@	6½
Hogs—Northern	5	@	5¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	4 25	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red, May	90	@	91
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, May	—	@	40¾
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	38
Potatoes—Early Rose	25	@	33
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	17
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8

ST. JACOBS OIL
FOR POULTRY.

— CURES —

Chicken Cholera and all Diseases of Poultry.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—Mix a pill of bread or dough saturated with St. Jacobs Oil. If the fowl cannot swallow force it down the throat. Mix some corn-meal dough with the Oil. Give nothing else. They will finally eat and be cured.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

N Y N U—22

MAKE CHICKENS PAY.

If you know how to properly care for them. For 25 cents in stamps you can procure a 100-PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during a period of 25 years. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases; to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Sent postpaid for 25c. BOOK PUB HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City

JONES
HE
PAYS THE FREIGHT.
5 Ton Wagon Scales,
Iron Levers. Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for
$60.
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

CUPID'S SECRET.
Finest Remedy extant for ALL SKIN DISEASES. Incomparable for complexion, chafing, eczema, scalds, burns, cuts and sprains. It soothes and heals immediately. Favorite prescription of an eminent physician for 30 years. Cupid bottle 50 cts.; Box 25 cts., postpaid. Circular free. Address THE W. H H. OSBORNE CO., Lock Drawer 27, Palmyra, N. Y

SOMETHING NEW! JUST OUT!
No Ladies' Work Basket complete without the LITTLE WONDER, the *neatest, handiest* and most *useful* article for the *Work Basket* ever invented. It will save its cost in a single one of the many things it is designed to do. Sent free by mail to any address on receipt of 15 cents by the HOME NOVELTY CO., 216 Adams Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.
LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS &
FREE Government LANDS.
MILLIONS of ACRES of each in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.
SEND FOR Publications with Maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. Sent free. Address
CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

CANCERS
SUCCESSFULLY REMOVED
Without pain or the use of the knife. Patients will receive every home comfort. Charges reasonable. Send for circulars.
Holland Medical and Surgical Institute,
64 DELAWARE AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PENSION
JOHN W. MORRIS, Late Principal Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau, Att'y at Law, Washington, D. C., successfully prosecutes claims—original, increase, re-rating, widows', children's and dependent relatives'. Experience: 8 years in last war, 15 years in Pension Bureau, and attorney since then.

Matrimonial Paper.
16 Pages. Richly Illust'd.
Every number contains nearly 300 advertisements of ladies and gentlemen wanting to correspond for fun or matrimony. Sample copy, 10c. (silver). Address,
HEART AND HAND, Chicago, Ill.
Large Book, Richly Illustrated, Free with every order.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT
FOR EVERYBODY.
SAFE AND SECURE.
WITH $2 YOU CAN SECURE A
HOLLAND WHITE CROSS BOND,
Which Participates in
THREE DISTRIBUTIONS EVERY YEAR,
until it is redeemed with a premium.
EVERY BOND MUST BE REDEEMED.
The redemptions take place on
APRIL 1, AUG. 1 AND DEC. 1
of each and every year.
The following enormous Premiums are distributed:

		Florins.	Florins.
1	Premium a	200,000 —	200,000
2	Premiums a	50,000 —	100,000
1	Premium a	5,000 —	5,000
2	Premiums a	2,500 —	5,000
2	Premiums a	2,000 —	4,000
2	Premiums a	1,000 —	2,000
2	Premiums a	500 —	1,000
2	Premiums a	250 —	500
10	Premiums a	100 —	1,000
46	Premiums a	50 —	2,300
50	Premiums a	25 —	1,250
780	Premiums a	14 —	10,920

Making a Grand Total of 332,970 Florins D. C., distributed this year. Any one of these premiums you may get if you hold such a bond. Every bondholder must receive at least 14—25 florins when his bond is redeemed if he does not receive a larger premium. We herewith repeat what we have said before—EVERY BOND MUST BE REDEEMED.

These bonds were issued in the rich and flourishing country of Holland and approved by ROYAL DECREE, in addition to which a SPECIAL GUARANTEE and RESERVE FUND amounting to 2,450,000 HOLLAND FLORINS are deposited in the Bank of the Netherlands (which is the GOVERNMENT BANK OF HOLLAND) to secure the redemption of the loan and the payment of the premiums.

We offer these bonds to you at the exceedingly low price of Eight ($8.00) Dollars cash, upon receipt of which we will immediately forward to you the bond, or, if purchased upon monthly instalments, we will allow you to pay for the same at the rate of Two ($2.00) Dollars a month for five months, allowing you the same rights and privileges as you would have if you paid the full price down at once.

Money can best be sent either by DRAFTS on New York, POSTOFFICE or EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS or in REGISTERED LETTERS to the following address: INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,
Established 1874. 31 and 33 Broadway, New York City.

N. B.—These Bonds are not to be compared with any kind of Lottery or Lottery scheme prohibited by law, as decided by the Court of Appeals of N. Y. State, by the Circuit Court of the U. S. District of N. Y., by the Criminal Court of St. Louis, Mo., and by the Superior Court of San Francisco, Cal. They are therefore legally transmitted through the mails and a legitimate article for commerce. We refer by permission to
Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., Mills Bldg., N.Y.City.
Messrs. Kessler & Co., 54 Wall St., N. Y. City.
Anglo-Austrian Bank, Vienna, Austria.
Austrian-Laender Bank, Vienna, Austria.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Mention this paper.

Write for circulars. $60
With Universal Log Beam and Simultaneous Set Works, also Engines, Wood Planers. Manufactured by SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

WANTED—Every one to investigate; $5 judiciously invested will lead to a fortune; an opportunity for people with limited means. Send stamp for particulars. TYLER & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE or do you wish to buy a farm? If so address CURTIS & WRIGHT, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for *Chichester's English* Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

BIG G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Trade Mark
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

SHE NEGLECTED AN OPPORTUNITY AND SHOWS IT IN HER FACE.

Don't you be equally foolish, but send at once for the

CHEAPEST

FAMILY ATLAS

KNOWN.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

191 Pages, 91 Full-Page Maps.

Colored Maps of each State and Territory in the United States. Also Maps of every Country in the World.

The letter press gives the square miles of each State; time of settlement; population; chief cities; average temperature; salary of officials and the principal postmasters in the State; number of farms, with their productions and the value thereof; different manufactures and number of employes, etc., etc. Also the area of each Foreign Country; form of government; population; principal products and their money value; amount of trade; religion; size of army; miles of railroad and telegraph; number of horses, cattle, sheep, and a vast amount of information valuable to all.

EVERY NEWSPAPER READER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

All newspaper readers are constantly needing an Atlas for reference in order to intelligently understand the article they are perusing. It is surprising how much information is thus stored away in the memory, and how soon one becomes familiar with the chief points concerning all the Nations of the World.

POSTPAID FOR 25 CENTS.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., New York City.

The Mapleton Item

E. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,
Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25
For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

June 1, 1889 will ever be memorable as the date of the greatest flood ever known throngh the central portion of the state of Pennsylvania. The waters have abated leaving a scene of ruin and desolation in the track which beggars description. To exaggerate the facts is impossible.

Old men have talked of the great flood of 1847 and many of the young generation thought the old men were drawing upon their imaginations for their descriptions of the destruction caused by the high waters of forty-two years ago. Were it not for the few water marks in the Juniata Valley, of that freshet, which have not been obliterated, it is doubtful whether there would be many believers of the oft told tales. However, the flood of 1889 will pass into the records as distancing it considerably. By the water marks on the old brick hotel in this place, now owned and occupied as a residence by J. P. Wilson, the flood of 1889 attained a height of 9 feet 7 inches above that of 1847. At Newton Hamilton, as stated elsewhere, the waters were 8 feet 4 inches above the high water mark of 1847. When it is considered how great an area this additional water would have to cover, it becomes apparent that there must have been at least twice as much water in the Juniata in 1889 as there was in 1847.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, May 30th, rain commenced falling and fell steadily until Friday night about midnight. Of the rapidly rising waters and the destruction which they caused mention was made in out extras which are reproduced in this issue for the benefit of our readers who wish to preserve the record.

At this writing our people are still busy cleaning the mud from their houses in some of which it was more than a foot deep. Too much praise cannot be given to the noble women of Mapleton who have been busy since early Sunday morning washing, scouring, scrubbing to get away the filth and rubbish deposited by the flood. Those who were so fortunate as not to have been effected by the water have labored faithfully to aid their more unfortunate neighbors.

The losses at Mapleton resulting from the flood are almost beyond comprehension. One fact is established: Mapleton suffered more financially by the freshet than any other place east of the Alleghenies. A very conservate estimate made from actual view of the premises makes the losses here reach over $350,000 exclusive of the Pennsylvania railroad company. A quarter of a million will not repair the damages sustained by the company between Bridgeport and Jackstown. The loss to the Pennsylvania canal company in the same area embraces the iron aqueduct at Jackstown and the lock house opposite town.

These figures seem high but the amount of money above mentioned would not restore things be it expended ever so judiciously.

What of the future of Mapleton? This a question which we dislike to contemplate. Twenty years hence the marks furroughed out by the flood of 1889 will be visible. From being the busiest and most prosperous town in the Juniata Valley it is suddenly shorn of much of its wealth and prosperity. It is early to talk of the future but it is a question for serious consideration. One thing is certain: We will lose Kindig & Hostetter's heading factory. It is a wreck and will not again be put in operation in Mapleton. It gave employment to about 8 men but when we consider the teamsters, choppers and sawmill men connected with it and who traded at Mapleton it is an industry of considerable importance. What will be done at the tannery has not been decided upon. No communication has as yet been had with the proprietor. The Superintendents are going on to get the stock in shape to prevent further loss thereto. The rubbish and debris are being cleaned up as rapidly as possible. The prospects are that the tannery will continue operations but we cannot as yet state this for a fact. The sand works are all in running condition again and no apprehension is felt concerning them. These industries are established and their business is increasing.

The rains which caused this great flood were local, being confined to a comparatively small area. The Conemaugh, Juniata, and West Branch of the Susquehanna, along which the track of devastation was so great, all have their source in the Allegheny range, not many miles apart. The rain fall, however, was great, amounting to over 7 inches. The great disaster at Johnstown, particulars of which are found on our inside pages, was caused by the breaking of the reservoir.

Such a flood in this region was never before known, and it is not at all probable that the present generation will again see anything to compare with it.

OUR readers will pardon the delay in mailing this issue of our paper. We have aimed to make it one worthy of preservation and we believe we have succeded. Other particulars will appear in our issue of June 12th which will be mailed to subscribers the latter part of the week.

From ITEM-EXTRA of Wednesday, June 5th.

Hundreds of people have read the extras issued from this office who are not patrons of the ITEM. Ths greatest flood on record in this state caused much anxiety, and to satisfy the demand for news concerning its work, we assumed the task of gathering and disseminating such information as was to be had. We flatter ourselves that we did our work well. No other paper has been giving later or more accurate information. Now, if these extras were appreciated by the many who read them, as they seemed to be, we should be glad to have substantial recognition of the same by subscriptions to the ITEM. The ITEM is published every Wednesday. No paper is sent out unless paid for, and paper is discontinued at expiration of time for which it is paid. We ask no remuneration for our extras, but we will give you all the news, Talmage's sermon, International Sunday-school lesson notes, etc., every week, for $1 per year. The ITEM is the newsiest and neatest paper in the Juniata valley. Subscribe *now*. All the extras we have issued will appear in the regular edition of this week, which will be well worth preservation. We shall print but enough of this edition to supply our regular subscribers, and persons wishing a copy must subscribe early.

—Mapleton has been without a mail from the west since last Thursday and none have arrived from the east since Friday. Daily papers can scarcely be procured at any price. We have gleaned the information contained in our Extras from railroaders who are footing their ways home. From some of these we have been able to buy papers paying as much as 25 cents for them but we have the satisfaction of knowing we gave our readers the latest information to be had at the time our extras were issued.

—Hats and caps—too many on hands, but they are going fast. The price is selling them.

J. G. GILLAM.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SHERIFF.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

JACKSON LAMBERSON.

Huntingdon, Pa., April 30, '89.

I hereby respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

THOS. M. OAKS,

Huntingdon, Pa., May 17, 1889.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 25th 1888.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Altoona Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15		
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 14	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 33	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 49	Duncannon	11 05	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 16	Newport	10 36	5 55	9 00
	9 52	5 36	Thompsout'n	10 17	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 54	Port Royal	10 01	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	6 00	Mifflin	9 56	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 34	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 32	Granville	9 27	4 29	7 37
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 10	4 12	7 22
5 40	11 39	7 10	N. Hamilton	8 50	3 51	7 02
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 44	3 46	6 57
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 36	3 38	6 50
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 31	3 32	6 44
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 20	3 20	6 33
6 25	12 31	7 54	Petersburg	8 05	3 06	6 20
6 33	12 40	8 01	Barree	7 58	2 59	6 14
6 40	12 46	8 07	Spruce Creek	7 52	2 53	6 09
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 47	2 42	5 58
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 35	2 35	5 52
7 11	1 16	8 34	Tipton	7 25	2 26	5 44
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 17	2 18	5 36
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 11	2 11	5 31
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 00	1 06	5 20
12 45			Pittsburg		6 55	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily. Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:40, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdou 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 9.00 p. m., daily, Altoona, 1:00 a. m., Huntingdon, 2:00; Harrisburg, 5:00, and arrives at Philadelphia at 8:25 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:10; Altoona, 3:30, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:20 p. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 30	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 22	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas.	4 30	10 25
		Bedford		
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	11 57	4 16	Robertsdale	9 15	6 00	1 10
6 29	11 44	4 05	Cook's	9 26	6 13	1 23
6 21	11 36	3 57	Rocky Ridge	9 34	6 21	1 31
6 15	11 30	3 52	Cole's	9 39	6 27	1 37
5 40	10 54	3 22	Saltillo	10 09	6 57	2 06
5 20	10 45	3 15	Three Springs	10 16	7 05	2 14
5 08	10 29	3 01	*Beersville	10 29	7 20	2 27
4 52	10 04	2 47	Rockhill	10 42	7 35	2 42
4 22	9 34	2 16	Shirley	10 58	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 25	2 08	*Augh. Mills	11 06	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 05	1 55	Mount Union	11 20	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 28	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 47
6 21	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 54
6 13	9 25	*Cedar Rock	9 45	5 02
6 09	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 06
6 03	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	6 12
5 51	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 24
5 42	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 33

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Lake Shad and Lake Herring in any quantity desired.

Large Stock of Queen's-ware, just arrived.

Also, Full Line of General Merchandise. At

G. W. Wright's,

Mapleton, Penn's.

A. J. FOSTER'S

—FOR—

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, & Feed.

I have the nicest lot of Potatoes in the market—both for eating and for seed. Just received a ½ bbl. of Mackerel; also, stock of Shoes for Men, Women, and Children, at Low Prices. Call and examine the goods and inquire the prices at my store? If you haven't, you should call NOW, and be convinced.

—GLASS—

ware, Fine Groceries; Provisions, Flour, Feed, Tobacco, Cigars, —Confectioneries, Etc.—

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Lake Shad and Lake Herring.

I have always on hand three different brands of—

FLOUR,

ranging in price from $1.25 to $1.40 per one-fourth Bbl. **Isenberg's Fancy** is equal to any in the —market.—

—I also sell Pittsburgh Meat.— Hams, 13 cents; California Hams, 11½ cents; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 11 cents; Clear Side, 12 cents; Bacon Shoulders, 10 cts. Lard, 12 cts.

—Store in—

—FRONT—

of Blacksmith Shop. You will find Shoes for Men, Women, and Children.—

Compare Prices—and—Save Money!

You will also find on hand a full line of good Tinware at Low Prices. Also, a large stock of Canned Goods of the best brand in the market. See sample case for prices of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Rice, Hominy, Prunes, Dried Fruits, etc. You will find almost everything kept in —a First-class General Merchandise—

—STORE.—

Keystone Flouring Mills.

The People of Mapleton and Surrrounding Country—

WILL find it to their advantage to patronize the Keystone Flouirng Mills at Mapleton.

We always pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain, and sell as CHEAP and CHEAPER than any mill of our knowledge.

1st. Because we have reduced expenses to the minimum by doing our own work.

2nd. We buy our grain direct from producers, thus saving the middle man's profits.

3rd. We sell direct to consumer, and give our patrons the benefit of the dealer's profit.

For these reasons, it will pay any man to come direct to the mill and do all his buying.

We have constantly on hand—

Flour, Chop, Corn-Meal, Bran, Shorts, Corn, Ear & Shelled, Rye, Oats, Wheat, and wheat screenings.

—ALSO—

Anthracite, Bituminous, & Cannel Coal.

The following are our prices for the present:

"Royal" Flour, per cwt.,	$2.60
"Lola" " "	2.30
Bran, " "	1.00
Shorts, " "	1.15
Corn Meal, " "	1.60
Oats, per bushel,	.30 to .40
Rye, " "	.65
Corn (Shelled), per bush.	.60
" " " "	.60
Screenings, " "	.50
Chop, per cwt.,	1.00, 1.25, 1.50
" " ton,	19.00, 23,00, 27.00

Our "Royal" brand of Flour is second to none. We guarantee this to be Pure Unadulterated Flour.

Our "Lola" brand is as good as any buhr Flour, and is Strictly Pure.

Our Chops are made of Pure and Sound Grains, each lot being open to inspection and guaranteed to be as represented.

Arrangements have been made by which we will accept orders from any of the public works about town.

P. R. R. Ties will be taken in exchange for Flour and Feed, subject to Company inspection, balance to be paid in Cash.

Bark tickets, if drawn in our names, will be received for Flour and Feed by us, as cash, balance being paid in Money on sight.

Custom Work a Specialty.

Thankful for the liberal patronage we have received during the past year, we invite a continuance of the same. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Himes Bros

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, June 5, 1889.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor. Superintendent, Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield, B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

Constitutional Amendment.

The additional article to the State Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, and to be voted on June 18, is as follows:

Article XIX.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such a manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Latest styles in summer dress goods at J. G. Gillam's.

—D. H. Foster returned home last week from his southern trip. He contributes two interesting letters to the ITEM both of which appear in this issue.

—J. G. Gillam offers bargains in clothing—an entire new stock.

—Thousands of people have visited Mapleton since last Saturday to see the ruin and devastation in the track of the flood. Many of these paid the ITEM office a call. We are unable to make proper mention of all but we cordially invite all our friends to come and see us when in town.

—We have to much queen's-ware and are selling at a sacrifice. J. G. GILLAM.

—The gross receipts of the festival held by the Ladies' aid society of the Presbyterian church on Memorial Day were $21.60 and the net proceeds $16.50. They succeeded in disposing of all their ice cream and the occasion was a very enjoyable one notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

—Boots and shoes—we sell them close and our trade onthem is increasing.

J. G. GILLAM.

—It is estimated that 1000 car loads of stone will be necessary to repair the banks of the railroad at Campbell's culvert and at the washout east of town. Many more than that amount will be needed to fill the embankment between the two bridges west of town. There will be plenty of work about here for many months.

—Last Sunday will ever be remembered as an exceptional Sunday in Mapleton. No services were held in any of the churches, stores were open, people were hard at work cleaning up the wreckage about their premises, and there was nothing to indicate that it was the Sabbath, but the exceptional circumstances account for the exceptional observance of the day.

—The last train to pass west over the middle division before the flood was Altoona accommidatian last Friday evening hauled by engine No. 262, and the last train east was mail express the same evening hauled by engines No. 1001 and No. 1002. Several trains were caught on the way, unable to proceed because, of the flood. Among these was engine No. 93, caught with a train of empty trucks at Jackstown. This was a most fortunate thing for the company inasmuch as it gave them an engine here where abundant material was to be had for tresseling and filling. Had it been otherwise we might not expect trains over the middle division for weeks. The timber piled here by Sparks & Evans, who built the stone arch bridge and who left these timbers until needed elsewhere, is being used to tressel the washout between Vandevander's bridge and the canal bridge. The shop carpenters from Altoona and about 300 laborers are at work there. They expect to have the tressel work ready for running a train over by Thursday night or Friday morning.

Memorial Day at Mapleton and Mill Creek.

May 30, 1889 was appropriately observed in Mapleton. In the morning the indications were unfavorable for fair weather; a heavy mist was falling and many who otherwise would have participated in doing honor to our fallen heroes, were deterred from so doing. Promptly at 8.30 o'clock the band, followed by the Presbyterian school, moved from the school house to the Methodist church where the U. B. and M. E. schools fell into line. The procession thus formed moved up Main street to Rex's Hall where Harry Corbin Post No 200, G. A. R., Washington Camp, No. 59, P. O. S. of A., Aldema Lodge, No. 189, Daughters of Rebekah, and Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., had formed. These were assigned to their respective places and the march was continued upMain street toCallowhill,thence to the cemetery. The ceremonies at the cemetery were of the usual impressive character. M. L. Rex as post commander spake very feelingly of the departed comrades and of the purposes for which we had gathered. After bedecking the graves of those who sleep in this city of the dead, a delegation of the P. O. S. of A.,composed of R.K.Potts G. W. Hanawalt, A. K. Miller, J. B. Henderson, A. L. Morgan, H. A. Thompson, Harry Johnson, and C. E. Logan, were sent to the Odd Fellows' cemetery to decorate the grave of their departed brother, William N. Long, after which the line of march was resumed and the procesion returned to the hall where it was dismissed.

In the afternoon, the Camp, accompanied by the band and a delegation of the Post went to Mill Creek to assist in the services at that place. They were met at the depot by a committee and escorted to the main street where the Sabbath schools had formed in front of Foust & Etnier's store.

After parading over the principal part of the town the procession moved to the cemetery and the graves of the fallen braves were decorated according to the solemn rites of the Grand Army of the Republic. An address was delivered by D. B. McWilliams, of Juniata county, late Democratic candidate for congress in this district, and a man of much native ability. The Divine blessing was invoked by Rev. I. N. Moorhead. After the ceremonies the procession returned to town and was dismissed. The people of Mill Creek apparently much appreciated the visit of our organizations and we were treated with great respect for all of which we returned thanks.

In the evening, Rev. I. N. Moorhead delivered the oration in the Mapleton M.E. church. Torrents of rain were falling which prevented a turnout of ourpeople,bnt the address was of a high character and very many regretted their inability to be present. It was our intention to give a large portion of the address in these columns but so much space is given to the work of the great flood that we must desist.

—Distemper prevails among the horses in Perry county.

—Miss Laura Kyper, of Huntingdon, is the guest of W. T. Decker and wife.

—John Ripple went to Hill Valley last Thursday to attend the funeral of a little neice.

—A new boardwalk was put down in front of the U. B. church last week. It is a great improvement.

—Alvin Decker, of Hare's Valley, cut an ugly gash in his left foot on the 21st ult., while attempting to cut wood. By the aid of crutches he was able to be about on Memorial day.

—Cards are out for the wedding of G. D. Wood, of Mapleton, and Miss Hattie Spangler, of Cass township, which happy event will occur at the residence of the brides father, Wednesday, June 12th.

—Nicholas Miller, who left home last week to transact some business in Mifflin county, was storm staid. All the bridges having washed away he was compelled to leave his horse in Mifflin county and make his way home afoot. He arrived to-day safely.

—The district stewards of the Juniata district, Central Pennsylvania Conference, met at Huntingdon, Tuesday, May 28th, and made the following appropriations for 1889; Presiding Elder, $3100; Conference,$1704; Bishops, $438; Church Extension $903; Freedman's Aid, $810.

COMMUNICATED.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 18, 1889.

Messrs. Swope & Thompson,

Editors Mapleton Item,—By way of fulfilling a promise, will endeavor to write you a few lines, regarding our trip south.

We left Harrisburg on the morning of May 14th, on the 4:45 a. m. train, for Washington, D. C.,and arrived there at 9 o'clock the next morning. After taking in some of the sights, we boarded the Richmond, Fredericksburg, & Potomac R. R. for Richmond; thence, by Richmond and Petersburg R. R., we proceeded to Petersburg; thence, by the Petersburg R. R., to Weldon. Here, we stopped for the night. After supplying the inner man by a delicious supper, we took a moonlight stroll to see the Roanoke river. Here, we met two highly-cultured gentlemen of this state, had a very agreeable conversation with them, and, as a matter of course, we soon got on to politics. In the conversation, they said the negro was unappreciative and was not fit to hold office or rule. They also said, if the government would say the negro should not hold office, they would be republicans. I remarked, "Would it not be better to migrate them to some other state." They replied, "No; we would not live here if the negro was taken or sent away."

Weldon is a small town, situated on the Roanoke river. This is the river that overflowed its banks some years ago and destroyed thousands of bushels of corn. The soil along the river is very fertile; chief productions, corn and cotton.

On the morning of the 15th, we left the latter town, on the Wilmington & Weldon R. R., via Selma, for Wilson. This town is the conny-seat of Wilson county, and a beautiful town it is. For location, it cannot be excelled. It would seem that nature had formed the ground for the purpose it is used. My friend Etnier became infatuated with the town and people—especially, the ladies. We traveled through the town, to take in the sights; went to the outskirts of the town, to see the negroes picking peas. We came to a small field where there were about 80 negroes, stripping peas off the vines. The negroes were mostly all grown girls, although some were small boys; all were decently dressed. My friend Etnier was delighted with our conversation with them. The business here is the production of tobacco, cotton, and vegetables. There is a cotton factory erected here which employs eighty people—mostly young women (white). Here, were treated very courteously by the superintendent, who showed us the full process, from the raw cotton to the "lappin' yarn" and thread. There are also quite a number of tobacco warehouses, where tobacco is manufactured.

We landed in Raleigh on the night of the 15th. This is the capital of North Carolina, which you well know.

Just here, will say that we have been very agreeably disappointed in regard to this country and people. I am now of the opinion that I knew very little about the southern people. I have been astonished at their morality, good manners, sociability, and good cooking. You do not see any white girls on the streets after night.

We are feasting on the fruits of this clime, such as peas, cabbage, strawberries, etc. I will give you a description of this city—Raleigh—in my next. We are making this city our headquarters, stopping at the Harrison House, which is situated in the public part of the city. South-west of here, we propose spending a few days. After this trip, we will go north-west for a few days; then, back to this city. Probably, after returning from second trip mentioned, we will return home. The weather is hot some days, the thermometer registeribg 86 to 90 degrees, Fahrenheit.

Respects to all. D. H. F.

WASHINGTON, D. C,, May 28.

As I have been to all or a large portion of the "sight-seeings" here and need a little rest, concluded to put in the time giving you a brief sketch of time spent at Raleigh and other points in North Carolina. Raleigh is a beautiful city, with about 15,000 inhabitants. The city limits are one and one-fourth miles square. The streets are all beautifully shaded with nice trees. These give the city a nice appearance as well as comfort. Here, we found the people very courteous, more so than any people I have ever met. They never seem to tire of giving information and showing one the places of interest. Nearly all the points of interest here, we visited; will give you a short sketch of some of them. As a matter of course, we took in the post-office first. This is a very large building of white granite. The capitol is a very fine building, built of same material as the postoffice. We were escorted through the halls and offices and then taken up on top of the capitol building; from this point we had a fine view of the city. The next in turn was the state geological museum, which certainly is a grand sight. I don't believe there is a state in the Union that can boast of so many natural curiosities as North Carolina. The next place we visited was the penitentiary. The buildings are new and built in the latest style. The granite used in these buildings was gotten inside of what is now the outside wall. A space, 60 feet or more deep, three times as long, and not quite so wide as long, was left where the stone was quarried. The spring that supplies the penitentiary with water is near by and keeps this space constantly filled with sparkling pure water. After seeing the inmates of this prison, we concluded that it should be named "soldiers' or aged people's home." To me, it seemed that persons, after being here a while, would become attached to the place, and, when turned out, would commit crime to get back. The tasks are light, the food good, and plenty of it. Next in turn, we visited the colored deaf, dumb, and blind asylum. After being shown around, we were invited into the parlor, to hear the blind sing and play, which they did in a very creditable manner. The next place was Shaw's university for the colored. This institution was built by northern men, and, as Shaw's contribution of forty thousand dollars was the largest contributed by any one man, it was thought he was entitled to the name. At this place, they were having their commencement exercises; all taking part in the programme did exceedingly well. I was informed that the men of this school generally go into the ministry. The next place we visited was the Union soldiers' cemetery, which, for location and beauty, surpasses Gettysburg cemetery. The soil around Raleigh is of a red cast and fertile. The chief productions are tobacco and cotton; some grain is also raised.

We went to see Durham, about 20 miles north of Raleigh. This is a tobacco town. Here is manufactured the noted Durham smoking tobacco. Some years after the war, two men began the manufacture of this celebrated tobacco with a capital of less than two thousand dollars. Now, the firm is immensely wealthy. This town has about 7,000 inhabitants.

Our next stoppimg place was Greensboro. This is a beautiful town, situated in Green county. This county was named after Gen. Green, of Revolutionary fame. A few miles from Greensboro was fought the baltle of Guilford Court House, during the Revolutionary war. From here, we went to Saulsbury. This is a pretty town about 140 miles north-west from Raleigh, but there is a stigma on this town that nothing but time (and, perhaps, not even it) will wipe out—the history of the prison here during the late war. I went to see the spot where it stood and found it built upon. I visited the Union cemetery at this place. About thirteen thousand soldiers are buried here. This is an excellent farming country. Land is cheap. A few miles from the town, land can be bought for from ten to fifteen dollars per acre. I do not think Horace Greeley ever saw this country or he would have said, "Young man, go south." There is no doubt but that North Carolina, or, at least, a large portion of it, has the most salubrious climate of any state in the Union. The winters are mild and the summers no hotter than in Pennsylvania. D. H. F.

An Irishman was planting shade trees when a passing lady said:

"You're digging out the holes, are you, Mr. Haggerty?"

"No, mum. Oi'm diggin' out the dirt an' lavin' the holes."

Subscribe
—FOR—
"The Item."

J. G. GILLAM.

The Flood.

We sustained considerable damage by the flood, but our business is not demoralized. We have worked very hard to separate the goods that were "watered" from those not affected.

We have about $2,000 worth of goods that were wet. They are not ruined and are really but little soiled, but we do not want them in our regular stock. We have placed them by themselves and are offering them at REDUCED PRICES! If you want bargains, this is your opportunity.

We have plenty of goods which were not affected by the flood and are able to supply our customers with staple goods. Give us a call.

Respectfully,

J. G. GILLAM.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

——Claude Rhoads, an eight-year-old son of Jacob Rhoads, of Stroudsburg was drowned while fishing.

——Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, aged 62 years, dropped dead at her home in Mechanicsburg from heart failure.

——A farmers' club has been organized in Franklin County for the better protection of the farmers' interests.

——The annual convention of the Great Council, Improved order of Red Men, adjourned in Allentown.

——Colonel Samuel Shoch, of Columbia, is within five days of his nintey-second birthday, but is failing rapidly.

——A 15-year-old mulatto girl, an adopted daughter of William Kane, of Allentown, has been missing from her home.

——The arguments in the electric light suit between the Westinghouse and Edison Companies were finished in Pittsburg.

——Archbishop Ryan has gone to Pittsburg to act as a mediator between the founders of the Ursuline Conevnt of Bishop Phelan.

——Smallpox is not decreasing at Nanticoke and the efforts of the Sanitary Committee are hampered by the deadlock in Councils.

——Mabel, a little daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Rice, of Carlisle, fell into a cesspool in the rear of a Pomfret street house and was drowned.

Governor Beaver signed the bill prepared by the Municipal Commission for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class.

——James Farrell, of Jermin, was found dead in Maplewood Cemetery in Carboudale. He had put a bullet through his head while intoxicated.

——Caterpillars in some parts of Lycoming county are threatening destruction to the fruit trees. Many trees are already stripped of their foliage.

——James McCarty, a furnace man, aged 25 years, was found dead on the North Penn Railroad at Bingen, supposed to have been struck by a passing train.

——John Fitzgerald and Michael McClung were arrested at Allentown for having stolen a large quantity of iron ore from the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

——Frank Compton, of West Pittston, cut his wife's throat with a butcher's knife and then killed himself with the same weapon. Jealousy was the cause.

——The Odd Fellows Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at its final session in York, selected Pittsburg as the next place of meeting and installed the new officers.

——Miss Annie Griffiths, of Franklin, has astonished all her friends and relatives by coming back to town, she having been considered dead and buried.

——Mrs. Ralph Potter, of Madison, Wis., has entered claim for a portion of the estate of George Simpson, of Scranton, she claiming to be a daughter of his sister Jane.

——Two horses driven by Calvin Moyer, 20 years of age, ran away at Allentown, throwing Moyer out of the wagon, crushing his skull and killing him instantly.

——Thomas Divers, aged 16 years, was instantly killed in the Black Diamond Colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in Wilkes-Barre by an empty car.

——The Pittsburg Trade Assembly has started an investigation of the alleged importation of foreign glass workers by the Pittsburg Glass-Workers' Association.

——Governor Beaver finds it necessary to cut down the appropriation bill passed by the Legislatore as the amount appropriated far exceeds the estimated revenue.

——Among the street railway charters granted at the State Department were two extensions of the Citizens' Railway and one for the Point Breeze Railway Company.

——Thomas Carney, a miner employed at the Big Vein Colliery, at Pottsville was killed by the explosion of a blast. He was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

——Thomas McGlory, aged 30, loading coal at the mines at Hazelton, was run over by a coal train and had his right arm and right leg severed from the body. He cannot recover.

——Mr. Benner, the Lehigh Valley Railroad station agent at Lehigh Gap, while out rowing, was carried over the breastworks of the dam at that point and was drowned.

——Sheriff Kline of Montgomery County, was sued for $10,000 damages by Joseph Shrowder, who claims that the Sheriff illegally ejected him from his farm at Eagleville.

——John Filey, a well-known farmer, aged 85 years committed suicide by hanging at his home in South Hampton Township. Family troubles are assigned as the cause.

A Quaker lady residing in Chester county, present at the commencement exercises of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle donated $2000 in appreciation of the work of the school. Her name is withheld by request.

——Mrs. Mary Collins has brought suit against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for $25,000 for the death of her husband, who was killed by a mine explosion.

——Monroe Knecht, painter, employed at the new ordnance works of the Bethlehem Iron Company, fell from a ladder headforemost to the ground from a height of forty feet and wes fatally injured.

——Fourteen Indians, seven boys and seven girls, were graduated from the training school at Carlisle, the exercises being participated in by Secretary of the Interior Noble.

——Frank Bredden, a farm hand at East Donegal, was bound, gagged and robbed by tramps in a barn, where he remained helpless for two nights and a day before discovered.

——Moses Howell, while engaged in a family quarrel, shot his brother Sam, perhaps fatally, Moses gave himself up to the authorities, claiming that he had acted in self-defense.

——William Thompson, who shot Aaron Wismer at Upper Black's Eddy on Christmas night, was sentenced to the Reformatory at Huntingdon, the period of confinement to depend upon his behavior.

——Howard Frankenfield, head miller to Hartzel's roller mills, Chalfonte, was drawn into a cogwheel, where his trousers caught fast. The flesh of his thigh was torn and cut and other parts of his body bruised.

——Henry Winters, the postmaster at Cochecton, has been arrested for keeping letters in his possession longer than it was necessary, on account of holding spite against those to whom they were addressed. He was released on furnishing $1,500 bail.

——Preparations are making for a vigorous fight against Judge Hagenman for renomination in Berks county. Pamphlets are said to be in preparation attacking the Judge's private and public life. Messrs. Bland and Snyder are Hagenman's principal opponents.

——Joseph K. Hermann, one of the best known hotel proprietors in Erie, was convicted under an indictment for beating an inebriated young farmer almost to death. The court fined him $100 and gave him a light jail sentence. The victim of the assault recovered.

——Mrs. William Meredith, of Stony Point, committed suicide by taking arsenic. Her son, Charles Meredith, was a short time ago sent to the penitentiary for killing Peter Rhone in January last, and the mother grieved so much about her son's trouble that she lost her mind.

——Harry Shaub, a well-known contractor, while superintending the excavating for the new building for the Trust Company, on North Queen street, Lancaster, was crushed beneath a falling pear tree. One leg was broken and he sustained internal injuries which render his condition critical.

——James E. Farrell, the runaway postmaster of Starrucca, who was arrested for opening registered letters and escaped from the officers, it has been discovered, has taken several hundred dollars belonging to the Catholic Benevolent Association along with him. It is presumed he has fled to Canada.

——Samuel Wetzel, of Rouzersville, was placed in jail at Chambersburg, and will be removed to the Insane Asylum at Harrisburg. About two weeks ago his employer, a well-known farmer named Jonas Shockley, died, and Wetzel brooded so much over the death of his employer that he lost his mind and attempted to kill his wife with an axe.

——John Humphreys, a miner of Plymouth, has just received news from Australia that he is one of the heirs of an estate valued at about $300,000, a wealthy aunt dying intestate. His share will be one-tenth, or nearly $30,000. He came to Wilkes-Barre to take legal advice on the measures to secure his inheritance.

A laudanum vial, clothing and a lot of letters, stating that the writer, O. S. Shearer, had been driven to drown himself by the disreputable conduct of his wife, were found on the canal bank at Reading. Nevertheless, it is thought that Shearer left the article there to create a sensation and punish his wife.

——Frank Huttie was on trial at Doylestown for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He plead guilty. In answer to a question from Judge Yerkes, he named the places where he bought liquor. As Huttie is of known intemperate habits the Court imposed a rule upon William B. Crouthamel and William Neis, hotel keepers, and Harry Garron and Evan J. Morris, saloon keepers, requiring them to show cause why their license should not be revoked at the June adjourned court.

——At the boiler-house of Mahanoy City Colliery, William Cummings and another man named Moses, employed as firemen, were standing near the large steam-pipes which lead from the boilers when the joint broke and the steam and scalding water poured upon the men. When rescued Cumming was found to be scalded from head to foot. He was conveyed to his home at Jackson's, where he is hovering between life and death. Moses was also badly burned, especially around the legs and face. He was taken to the Miners' Hospital.

——John Cook, who purchased a farm in Alsace Township, has a dispute over the right of possession with Samuel Stauffer, the former tenant, who claims the right to occupy the premises until July 1. Cook hired a man named Fick to plow a field. Stauffer warned them to leave under severe penalties, but they refused to do so, Mrs. Stauffer went to the barn and procuring several dozen bad eggs, pelted men and horses so vigorously that they were compelled to leave. This summary method of ejectment has resulted in the bringing of three lawsuits against the Stauffers for assault and battery, trespass and surety of the peace.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHICAGO has 582 firemen.

OHIO has had a general frost.

ST. LOUIS has a leper hospital.

CROP conditions are favorable.

THERE are 340,000,000 Buddhists.

BROOKLYN has 5311 officeholders.

KENTUCKY has a weather service.

THE Dakota gold discovery is no hoax.

MISSOURI is to have a geological survey.

UNCLE SAM has $650,000,000 in his pocket.

CONGRESS is to be asked to coin half-cents.

THE weather reports show excessive rainfall.

FISH in the Iowa River are dying by thousands.

THE Paris Exposition is still in a chaotic state.

INDIANA undertakers have organized a coffin trust.

STAR-FISH are making heavy depredations on the oyster beds.

LAST winter 95,000,000 feet of logs were prepared in Maine.

THE volume of money in circulation amounts to $14,000,000.

THERE are thirty deaths a day from yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

THE total amount of gold shipped to Europe thus far in 1889 is $13,370,000.

A SUBMARINE cable is to be laid between New York and Guaira, Venezuela.

THE dog tax of France gives the State an annual revenue of about $1,500,000.

A NEW party has been formed in South Dakota, known as the single tax party.

CUT-WORMS are reported to be ravaging the cotton fields of Southern Arkansas.

FOUR colored to one white is the proportion of deaths from consumption in Georgia.

CATTLE thieves have been ravaging the lower tier of counties in South Dakota.

THE Democrats have a small majority in the Montana Constitutional Convention.

THE Valkyrie has not shown enough speed to seriously alarm American yachtsman.

THE English salt union has entered into an alliance with the American salt producers.

IN manufacturing channels the volume of borrowed money is increasing very rapidly.

THE Sioux Indians are ready to negotiate with the Government for the sale of their lands.

THERE are twenty-three agents of the Internal Revenue Department in the United States.

THE fastest trains in America are the 45-minute trains between Washington and Baltimore.

AN expedition from New York has started for Nicaragua to begin work on the interoceanic canal.

THE United States Government has bought $3,000,000 worth of wool and woolen goods during the past twenty-five years.

WAR is threatened between Bolivia and Brazil. Paraguay has seized Puerto Pacheco, on Bolivian territory, and occupied it with an armed force.

AN artesian well that flows 450,000 gallons per day has been struck in the arid regions of Queensland.

OAT prospects are good in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin.

JOHN DAMIT was married the other day in Washington County, Kansas. From the frequency with which the name is heard in that locality it is inferred the entire Damit family have migrated to Oklahoma.

FLOODS AND FROSTS.

Heavy Damage Done in Many Parts of the Country.

Snow in Western States and Great Gales on the Lakes.

Heavy rains followed by floods, snow storms and frosts, have done much damage to crops and property in many sections of the United States. Dispatches sent from various points give the following details:

Tyrone, Penn.—The Juniata River overflowed its banks at this place and flooded the entire southern portion of the city, causing great destruction to property. People living in the flooded districts had to be removed from their homes in wagons to places of safety. All the railroads centring in this place were greatly damaged by the floods. The water was never known to be so high at this place. At Curwensville one man was drowned, and at Clearfield two young ladies were drowned in trying to escape from the flooded district.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—A tornado struck a section of country five miles east of here, and after demolishing a vast amount of property it passed down the Potomac River, uprooting trees, overturning small vessels and playing havoc generally with buildings near the banks of the stream. The storm traveled over an area of ten miles and then passed out to sea. Very few trees were left standing along the water front. Those that escaped were twisted out of shape. The house of Martin Borlen, which stood directly in the tornado's path, was lifted from the foundations. Two women who were in the kitchen were hurled twenty feet and seriously injured. A barn in which George Vogel and J. Powell had taken refuge was blown down and the two men killed. The damage to the crops was great.

Hagerstown, Md.—A terrific storm passed over the Potomac River district of Washington County. It seemed to follow the course of the river, leaving destruction in its tracks and blowing down buildings, trees and fences and ruining growing crops.

Charleston, W. Va.—A heavy rain, which lasted fifteen hours, caused a flood in the tributaries of the Kanawha River. The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad bridge over Cabin creek and booms in Elk and Coal Rivers were swept away. Valuable timber and lumber and railroad ties were lost.

Chicago, Ill.—A fierce gale passed over Lakes Ontario and Erie, and parts of Lakes Huron and Michigan. All around the lakes vessels were reported windbound and driven ashore. At Chicago the wind reached a velocity of forty miles an hour and a number of vessels were forced to anchor outside. At Fort Huron the white caps were driven before a gale of forty-eight miles, and across the river at Sarnia a fleet of big boats bound up were afraid to move. A cold drizzling rain fell during the day and a fierce gale blew at night. It was so cold in the city that furnace fires were generally relighted.

Corydon, Ind.—While Ephraim Keesner was returning from Leavenworth to his home in this county lightning struck his wagon, in which were seated five persons besides himself, instantly killing his wife and so severely injuring a woman named Cline that she has become insane. All the others were more or less hurt. The wagon was shattered and one of the horses was killed.

Detroit, Mich.—A heavy fall of snow for this season of the year is reported from several parts of the State. At Schoolcraft the snow was four inches deep, while at Portland and Flint the average depth was two inches, but owing to high winds it drifted to a much greater depth. The damage to crops is very great.

Winamaca, Ind.—Rain fell without ceasing for forty-eight hours, and it then changed to a snow storm. There was nearly twenty-two inches of rainfall, and much damage was done by floods.

Galena, Ill.—A heavy white frost visited this section. Corn on low ground was blasted to the sprout and all kinds of tender fruit killed. The damage is very serious.

Wabash, Ind.—The heaviest rainfall in years prevailed throughout this region for two days. At Benton Harbor, Mich., snow fell to the depth of six inches. Snow was also reported at other places.

Elmira, N. Y.—The flood reached the highest mark ever known here. The Chemung was eighteen feet above its normal level, and was still rising at the rate of an inch in five minutes. A Northern Central Railroad bridge was washed out at Watkins. Miles of flat lands with growing crops were under water, and immense damage was done. Houses and bridges were floating down stream. The stores all along Water street had from four to eight feet of water in their cellars. A large part of the city was under water. The fire department was called out to rescue the inmates in houses in the eastern part of the city. The body of a man floated down the river. It could not be reached.

Belmont, N. Y.—The most disastrous flood that ever visited the Genesee Valley came during the night. Iron bridges were swept away like cobwebs, farms were covered by water, and crops, cattle and buildings were carried off. The damage done between Portage and the Pennsylvania line will not fall short of a quarter of a million of dollars. A large iron bridge went down at Belmont, carrying with it William S. Allen and Chauncey Stearns, who were both drowned.

Fredericksburg, Va.—The streets were flooded with water, and many of the townspeople deserted their homes in boats. The electric lights and the gas plants in the city were inundated and the city was in darkness. The water reached the third floor of the steamboat warehouses, carrying off a lot of valuable freight there. On the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad the trains all stopped owing to the washing away of the bridges along the road. Reports from the Northern Neck stated that farms along the streams were fearfully flooded and the destruction was very great.

Washington, D. C.—This city presented a strange spectacle. Pennsylvania avenue, from the Peace Monument at the foot of the Capitol, to Ninth street was flooded, and in some places the water was up to the thighs of horses. The cellars of stores along the avenue were flooded, and so were some of the main floor. In the side streets, south of the avenue, there was six to eight feet water, and yawls, skiffs and canoes were everywhere to be seen. Communication, except by boat, was totally interrupted between north and south Washington. At the Pennsylvania Railroad station the water was up to the waiting room. Through the Smithsonian and Agricultural Department grounds a deep stream was running, and the Washington Monument was surrounded on all sides by water, which stretched far up into the White lot. Bare-legged gamins on planks navigated the streams like so many pirate chiefs. The strange scenes attracted great crowds and the avenue where walking was possible was crowded as on days when the military parade. Up in Georgetown only the second stories of houses along the water front were visible, and Water street was a raging stream. Thousands of persons stood on the aqueduct bridge and watched the surging stream dash tumultuously onward.

LATER NEWS.

SECRETARY WINDOM has revoked the agreement made by his predecessor, Secretary Fairchild, for the purchase of a site for the erection of an Appraiser's warehouse on Twelfth street, New York city.

EX-CHIEF OF POLICE MCGARIGLE, of Chicago, the alleged boodler, for a long time a fugitive from justice in Canada, walked into Judge Shepherd's court and gave himself up.

MRS. S. A. SHEAK, Mrs. Charles White and infant, Mrs. W. L. Jones and three small children were thrown from a wagon at Canon City, Col., by a runaway team and fatally injured.

ORDERS for the cruise of the Bear in Behring Sea have been issued by Secretary Tracy.

EDITOR WILLAM O'BRIEN has gone to Nice, Italy. A friend of the doughty Irish agitator has placed a villa at his disposal.

PRINCE ALOIS SCHWARZENBERG and a Lieutenant of Hussars fought a duel at Vienna, Austria. The former was mortally wounded.

THE Gloucester (Mass.) schooner Mattie Winship was seized at Cape Breton by the British cruiser Vigilant for fishing within the three-mile limit.

A SLIGHT earthquake was felt in France and England.

ALL the striking Westphalia coal miners have resumed work.

THE Samoan Commissioners in Berlin drew up a protocol and submitted it to their respective Governments for approval.

GENERAL HYPPOLITE, the insurgent leader in Hayti, has defeated President Legitime, captured Port-au-Prince, the capital of that country, and proclaimed himself provisional President.

THE LABOR WORLD.

SOUTHERN iron-makers are busy.

TIMES appear hard in the coal regions.

THERE is a demand for labor in Montana.

THE omnibus drivers of Rome, Italy, have gone on strike.

MANUAL training schools are to be introduced in Boston.

THE present production of pig iron is 140,000 tons per week.

THERE have been few strikes in the building trade this year.

ONE-FOURTH of the Connellsville (Penn.) coke ovens are idle.

THE carpenters at Berlin, Germany, are nearly all out on strike.

A STRIKE is threatened in the lace factories at Nottingham, England.

FIVE or six new coal roads are to be built in Pennsylvania this year.

COTTON seed oil mills and cotton factories are going up fast in the South.

THE striking miners in the Kladno district, in Bohemia, now number 17,000.

THE American Federation of Labor has issued charters to 130 organizers.

THE St. Paul and Omaha Railway Company will no longer employ Italians.

THE daily output of iron from twenty furnaces in Birmingham, Ala., is now 2310 tons.

IN Lynn, Mass., the idea of co-operation between employers and workmen has died out.

THE Pittsburg and Western road, in order to cut down expenses, has discharged 350 men.

OVER 1800 miners were on a strike in Illinois because of a fifteen per cent. reduction in wages.

IN Paterson, N. J., there are about 100 silk mills, in which many thousands of operatives are employed.

THE Socialistic Labor Party of Massachusetts will hold a State Convention in Boston on July 13.

IN Rochester, N. Y., shoemakers are striking against the new shoemaking machinery that is being introduced.

A REDUCTION of ten per cent. has been made in wages of the furnace employes throughout the Shenango Valley.

IN Philadelphia silk and woolen mills the workers earn $4 to $6 a week, but have work only eight months out of twelve.

LOCOMOTIVE-MAKERS are working twenty-five per cent. below capacity, and car-builders thirty-three per cent. approximately.

THE average wages of shirt-makers in Philadelphia, working twelve to eighteen hours a day, is the princely sum of $4 a week.

IN Utah alone $30,000,000 of capital is invested in silver and lead mining, which employs 7000 men at an average daily wage of $3 each.

MORE than one hundred of the leading retail harness makers of New York and its vicinity have organized the Harness Makers' Protective Association.

AN active organizer, Miss Eva McDonald, has undertaken the work of inducing the factory women in the Western States to join the order of the K. of L.

IN America a workman produces upon an average more than four tons of Bessemer steel per week. In England his product is but two and one-half tons.

THREE separate organizations are soon to be combined in a grand body under the title of the United Brotherhood of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters of America.

IN Alabama, the Farmers' Alliance, the Knights of Labor and other kindred bodies are holding conferences with the view of uniting to obtain control of the State Legislature.

UNDER the new Prison Labor bill of New York State the hollow ware shop, the collar shop and the brass fittings factory are about to be opened in Auburn Penitentiary. Shoemaking is to be one of the industries of Sing Sing Penitentiary.

AN English paper gives figures to show that the modern labor-saving machinery introduced into the foundries and machine shops of England has enabled fifty workmen to produce as many castings as were formerly turned out by 208 workmen.

A STRIKE prevailed at Berlin among the masons. They asked for nine hours labor a day and two and a half hours for their meals. They also wanted work suspended an hour earlier on Saturday, and on days preceding holidays. They demanded an increase of ten pfennings a day in their wages, and two weeks' notice in case of discharge.

ROBERT SHIELDS, a hooring man, sixty years of age, who acquired a homestead thirty years ago on the present site of Omaha, has been awarded twenty million dollars damages by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Shields is now living at Puyallup, Washington Territory.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Oklahoma means "beautiful land."

The first bankers were goldsmiths.

The French language was introduced into England by William I. in 1066.

A magnified lemon-squeezer is now being introduced for mashing potatoes.

A spark of fire, falling upon some chemicals, led to the invention of gunpowder.

Young Mr. George Vanderbilt owns the table on which Napoleon wrote at St. Helena.

The Mahometans introduced masonry into Spain from North Africa about the ninth century.

Empire gowns and Connemara cloaks have already put tailor-made garments out of fashion.

A gnat choked Pope Adrian, and his death occasioned very important changes in Europe and America.

A Jewess, said to be 106 years old, who resides in Spitalfields, London, regularly attends synagogue.

Pekin, the capital of China, was built by Kachilai-Khan, grandson of Genghis-Khan, about 1267.

When snow falls, the first portions invariably contain greater numbers of bacteria than the subsequent ones.

In ancient Rome, a naval crown was a crown given to him who first boarded an enemy's ship; it was a circle of gold representing the beaks of ships.

Dr. P. G. More of Wabash, Ind., owns an American flag that was carried by General Anthony Wayne in his expedition against the Northwestern Indians in 1792.

The sale of amber beads for medicinal purposes is as old as Europe. Amber put upon a baby's neck has always been considered a sure preventive of bronchial troubles.

In Japan no man lends money to a friend without taking his I. O. U. for it, and thus he never loses a friend and makes an enemy over a verbal financial transaction.

A deed 214 years old—made on March 10, 1675, by the Cassque Indians to the lord proprietors of Carolina—was dusted, eyed and photographed recently at the South Carolina State Capitol.

The Seven Years War closed with the treaty signed at Hubertsburg, Saxony, by the Empress of Austria, the King of Prussia and the Elector of Bravaria, February 15, 1763. By this treaty Prussia secured Silesia.

A manuscript in Latin, dated October 29, 1542, is alleged to have been found in a cove near Gainesville, Texas. It purports to give an account of the wanderings of a party of Spaniards in search of Hernando De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi river.

A Shepherd's Wonderful Sight.

Meeting a Highland shepherd tending his sheep on the verdant slopes of a high Northern mountain one day, a company of English tourists thought to have some entertainment at his expense, and began by remarking that he seemed to be enjoying himself.

"Ou, ay," said the shepherd. "I'm shoost lookin' aboot me here."

"And what are you looking about you for?" inquired another.

"Oh, shoost because it's a fine view from this side o' the hill."

"Yes, but what can you see from here?"

"Well, if there was no mist ta-day I would see ta town and ta boats and ta loch, and many more things, whatever."

"I suppose you can see a great distance from here on a clear day?" remarked one.

"Oh, yes, gentlemen, a great distance indeed," said the shepherd.

"I suppose on a clear day, now, you could see London from this extreme latitude?" exclaimed one of the cockneys, quizzing the countryman and nudging his companions.

"Ooch, ay, and much further than that, too," replied the shepherd, who had perceived the nudge.

"Farther than London?" gasped two of the somewhat alarmed tourists.

"Ay, to be surely, and farther than America, too," replied the Highlander.

"Farther than America?" shouted all the cockneys together. "Impossible!"

"It's shoost true what I tell you whatever," said Donald; "but if you'll won't believe me, sit doon there, and took out your flasks and took a dram, and wait for twa oors and more, and if the mist will clear awa' you will see the moon from here."

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMONS.

Subject in the Morning: "Ruinous Company." Subject in the Evening: "Lessons of the Pennsylvania Flood."

TEXT: "*A companion of fools shall be destroyed.*"—Proverbs xiii., 20.

"May it please the court," said a convicted criminal, when asked if he had anything to say before sentence of death was passed upon him, "may it please the court, bad company has been my ruin. I received the blessings of good parents, and, in return, promised to avoid all evil associations. Had I kept my promise I should have been saved this shame, and been free from the load of guilt that hangs round me like a vulture, threatening to drag me to justice for crimes yet unrevealed. I, who once moved in the first circles of society, and have been the guest of distinguished public men, am lost, and all through bad company."

This is but one of the thousand proofs that the companion of fools shall be destroyed. It is the invariable rule. There is a well man in the wards of a hospital, where there are a hundred people sick with ship fever, and he will not be so apt to take the disease as a good man would be apt to be smitten with moral distemper, if shut up with iniquitous companions.

In olden times prisoners were herded together in the same cell, but each one learned the vices of all the culprits, so that, instead of being reformed by incarceration, the day of liberation turned them out upon society beasts, not men.

We may, in our places of business, be compelled to talk to and mingle with bad men; but he who deliberately chooses to associate himself with vicious people is engaged in carrying on a courtship with a Delilah, whose shears will clip off the locks of his strength, and he will be tripped into perdition. Sin is catching, is infectious, is epidemic. I will let you look over the millions of people now inhabiting the earth, and I challenge you to show me a good man who, after one year, has made choice and consorted with the wicked. A thousand dollars reward for one such instance. I care not how strong your character may be. Associate with gamblers, you will become a gambler. Clan with burglars, and you will become a burglar. Go among the unclean, and you will become unclean. Not appreciating the truth of my text, many a young man has been destroyed. He wakes up some morning in the great city, and knows no one except the persons into whose employ he has entered.

As he goes into the store all the clerks mark him, measure him and discuss him. The upright young men of the store wish him well, but perhaps wait for a formal introduction, and even then have some delicacy about inviting him into their associations. But the bad young men of the store at the first opportunity approach and offer their services. They patronize him. They profess to know all about the town. They will take him anywhere that he wishes to go—if he will pay the expenses. For if a good young man and a bad young man go to some place where they ought not, the good young man has invariably to pay the charges. At the moment the ticket is to be paid for, or the champagne settled for, the bad young man feels around in his pockets and says: "I have forgotten my pocket book." In forty-eight hours after the young man has entered the store the bad fellows of the establishment slap him on the shoulder familiarly, and, at his stupidity in taking certain allusions, say: "My young friend, you will have to be broken in;" and they immediately proceed to break him in. Young man, in the name of God, I warn you to beware how you let a bad man talk familiarly with you. If such an one slap you on the shoulder familiarly, turn round and give him a withering look, until the wretch crouches in your presence. There is no monstrosity of wickedness that can stand unabashed under the glance of purity and honor.

First, I warn you to shun the skeptic—the young man who puts his fingers in his vest and laughs at your old fashioned religion, and turns over to some mystery of the Bible and says: "Explain that, my pious friend; explain that." And who says: "Nobody shall scare me; I am not afraid of the future; I used to believe in such things, and so do my father and mother, but I have got over it." Yes, he has got over it; and if you sit in his company a little longer, you will get over it too. Without presenting one argument against the Christian religion, such men will, by their jeers, and scoffs, and caricatures, destroy your respect for that religion which was the strength of your father in his declining years, and the pillow of your old mother when she lay a-dying. Alas! a time will come when that blustering young infidel will have to die, and then his diamond ring will flash no splendor in the eyes of Death, as he stands over the couch, waiting for his soul.

Again, I urge you to shun the companionship of idlers. There are men hanging around every store and office, and shop, who have nothing to do, or act as if they had not. They are apt to come in when the firm are away, and wish to engage you in conversation while you are engaged in your regular employment. Politely suggest to such persons that you have no time to give them during business hours. Nothing would please them so well as to have you renounce your occupation and associate with them. Much of the time they lounge around the club rooms or the doors of engine houses, or after the dining hour stand upon the steps of a fashionable hotel or an elegant restaurant, wishing to give you the idea that that is the place where they dine. But they do not dine there. They are sinking down lower and lower, day by day. Neither by day nor by night have anything to do with the idlers. Before you admit a man into your acquaintance ask him politely: "What do you do for a living?" If he says: "Nothing; I am a gentleman," look out for him. He may have a very soft hand and very faultless apparel, and have a high sounding family name, but his touch is death. Before you know it you will in his presence be ashamed of your work dress. Business will become to you drudgery, and after awhile you will lose your place, and afterward your respectability, and last of all your soul. Idleness is next door to villainy. Thieves, gamblers, burglars, shop lifters and assassins are made from the class who have nothing to do. When the police go to hunt up and arrest a culprit they seldom go to look in among busy clerks or in the busy carriage factory, but they go among the groups of idlers. The play is going on at the theatre, when suddenly there is a scuffle in the top gallery. What is it? A policeman has come in, and, leaning over, has tapped on the shoulder of a young man, saying: "I want you, sir." He has not worked during the day, but somehow has raked together a shilling or two to get into the top gallery. He is an idler. The man on his right hand is an idler and the man on his left hand is an idler.

Shrink back from idleness in yourself and in others if you would maintain a right position. Good old Ashbel Green, at more than eighty years of age, was found busy writing, and some young man said to him: "Why do you keep busy? It is time for you to rest." He answered: "I keep busy to keep out of mischief." No man is strong enough to be idle.

A young man came to a man of ninety years of age and said to him: "How have you made out to live so long and be so well?" The old man took the youngster to an orchard, and, pointing to some large trees full of apples, said: "I planted these trees when I was a boy, and do you wonder that now I am permitted to gather the fruit of them?" We gather in old age what we plant in our youth. Sow to the wind, and we reap the whirlwind. Plant in early life the right kind of a Christian character and you will eat luscious fruit in old age, and gather these harvest apples in eternity.

Again: I urge you to avoid the perpetual pleasure seeker. I believe in recreation and amusement. I need it as much as I need bread, and go to my daily exercise with as conscientious a purpose as I go to the Lord's Supper; and all persons of sanguine temperament must have amusement and recreation. God would not have made us with the capacity to laugh if He had not intended us sometimes to indulge it. God hath hung in sky, and set in wave, and printed on grass many a roundelay; but he who chooses pleasure seeking for his life work does not understand for what God made him. Our amusements are intended to help us in some earnest mission. The thunder cloud hath an edge exquisitely purpled, but, with voice that jars the earth, it declares: "I go to water the green fields." The wild flowers under the fence are gay, but they say: "We staud here to make a beautiful edge for the wheat field, and to refresh the husbandmen in their nooning." The stream sparkles and foams, and frolics, and says: "I go to baptize the moss. I lave the spots on the trout. I slacke the thirst of the bird. I turn the wheel of the mill. I rock in my crystal cradle muckshaw and water lily." And so, while the world plays, it works. Look out for the man who always plays and never works.

You will do well to avoid those whose regular business it is to play ball, skate or go a-boating. All these sports are grand in their places. I never derived so much advantage from any ministerial association as from a ministerial club that went out to play ball every Saturday afternoon in the outskirts of Philadelphia. These reactions are grand to give us muscle and spirits for our regular toil. I believe in muscular Christianity. A man is often not so near God with a weak stomach as when he has a strong digestion. But shun those who make it their life occupation to sport. There are young men whose industy and usefulness have fallen overboard from the yacht on the Hudson or the Schuylkill. There are men whose business fell through the ice of the skating pond, and has never since been heard of. There is a beauty in the gliding of a boat, in the song of skates, in the soaring of a well struck ball, and I never see one fly but I involuntarily throw up my hands to catch it; and, so far from laying an injunction upon ball playing, or any other innocent sport, I claim them all as belonging of right to those of us who toil in the grand industries of church and state.

But the life business of pleasure seeking always makes in the end a criminal or a sot. George Brummell was smiled upon by all England, and his life was given to pleasure. He danced with peeresses, and swung a round of mirth, and wealth and applause, until exhausted of purse, and worn out of body, and bankrupt of reputation, and ruined of soul, he begged a biscuit from a grocer and declared that he thought a dog's life was better than a man's.

Such men will crowd around your desk or counter or work bench or seek to decoy you off. They will want you to break out in the midst of your busy day to take a ride with them to Coney Island or to Central Park. They will tell you of some people you must see; of some excursion that you must take; of some Sabbath day that you ought to dishonor. They will tell you of exquisite wines that you must take; of costly operas that you must hear; of wonderful dancers that you must see; but before you accept their convoy or their companionship remember that while at the end of a useful life you may be able to look back to kindnesses done, to honorable work accomplished, to poverty helped, to a good name earned, to Christian influence exerted, to a Saviour's cause advanced—these pleasure seekers on their death bed have nothing better to review than a torn playbill, a ticket for the races, an empty tankard and the cast out rinds of a carousal; and as in the delirium of their awful death they clutch the goblet and press it to their lips, the dregs of the cup falling upon their tongue will begin to hiss and uncoil with the adders of an eternal poison.

Rather than enter the companionship of such, accept the invitation to a better feast. The promises of God are the fruits. The harps of heaven are the music. Clusters from the vineyards of God have been pressed into the tankards. The sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty are the guests. While, standing at the banquet, to fill the cups and divide the clusters and command the harps and welcome the guests, is a daughter of God on whose brow are the blossoms of paradise, and in whose cheek is the flush of celestial summer. Her name is Religion.

Her ways are ways of pleasantness,
And all her paths are peace.

Dr. Talmage on the Johnstown Flood.

"A cry of anguish has rung across the land." Thus Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage spoke to five thousand people at night, in his sermon upon the disaster at Johnstown, Penn. The text from the 93d Psalm was this: "The floods, O Lord, have lifted up their voice."

"The rivers of America," Dr. Talmage, said, "are her pride and her wealth. The glory of New York is its Hudson. Pennsylvania has her Susquehanna, her Alleghany, her Mononghela, and least, yet mightiest in the history of the world's desolation, her Conemaugh. Yes, in these latter days 'the floods have lifted up their voice.' In 1877, 240,000 souls were drowned at the mouth of the Ganges. Ocean's wrath is uncurbed. Where is the Ville de Havre? Where is the President? Where is the Atlantic? Where is the City of Boston?

"Last Thursday night the dam broke above the city of Johnstown and away went homesteads, factories, churches and asylums of mercy. Ten thousand perished. Buildings were piled in debris fifty feet high, and of them were made a holocaust. Woe! Woe! Woe! In that place the voices of peace, industry, friendship, good-neighborhood have given way to the voices of despair, agony and desolation. The floods have lifted up their voice. What does it tell us of? The mercilessness of natural forces, the emptiness of a natural religion. There are those who tell us they want only the religion of sunshine, art, blue sky and beautiful grass. The book of nature must be their book. Let me ask such persons what they make out of the floods in Pennsylvania? Those pitiless waters whelmed father, mother, son and daughter, with as little feeling as though they had been muskrats. They sundered families as pitilessly as they would the planks of a raft. And over all that scene of misery I make bold to say there was not one tear save those of human anguish. People tell us the rain is the tears of nature, the wind in the branches her sigh of sympathy. But that is poetry. The clouds smile, but they never weep; they destroy, but never save. The wind in cyclone fury sweeps to death whole cities, but it never sighs. Natural forces cut, bruise, burn, destroy, but never pity.

"Natural religion is not enough for me. If the people in the valley of the Conemaugh had prayed to the clouds to save their children, what would have been the answer? Only the flash of falling water, the roaring of the floods, the crash of falling timbers. I know but one religion which says: 'If I take away a life I'll give a better one; I'll make an explanation, if not in this world, in the one to come.' It is not an emeritus religion. The faith that inspired the martyrs, burned with molten lead, torn apart by horses—that is the faith which, I undertake to say, is to-night sustaining hundreds of misery-stricken souls in the valley of the Conemaugh.

"Our advantage may in the end prove to be a disaster. The prosperities of men become their overthrow. The greater the run of prosperity the better, but there are men in this land graping in their selfishness and pride. They pray heaven and earth and hell. 'Give! Give!' They gulp down such creditors as cannot pay; they swallow the result of market fluctuations, of corners in wheat, of mortgages which poor men cannot meet. They swallow, swallow, till they become rivers of damnation rolling through the land. You red-mouthed rivers of Pennsylvania, go back into your channels. You rivers of greed, cease your impetuous onrushing.

"Calamities, I am persuaded, do not mean always God's displeasure. I have been in the valley of the Conemaugh. I know the people of Johnstown. There is none kindlier, none more hospitable, more Christian. Men try to hurl the judgments of God. I don't believe in that kind of argument. This Bible says, whom God loveth He chasteneth. He is going to pour a blessing through those valleys wider and deeper than the torrent of disaster. Misfortunes come in herds. In 1814 fortunes, crowns and sceptres were at the feet of Walter Scott, but one disaster after another fell upon him. One day he asked his daughter for his pen, and that wizard hand which gave to the world 'Guy Mannering,' 'Ivanhoe,' Maid of Perth,' 'Kenilworth,' could not write his name. The multiplication of disasters means the multiplication of comforts.

"If this world is all, it's the deadest failure in the universe and life is not worth living. Let us be practical in our sympathies. If you cannot go to the relief meeting to be held at the Park Theatre, then give as your conscience dictates. I shall be at that meeting and hope you all will be. Think lovingly of your fellowmen and women who to-night, while you are sheltered in comfortable homes, are huddling in the bushes on the mountains of Pennsylvania. God have mercy on them! The time is fixed for all our departures. I am glad we do not know it. All I want is to be right with God and right with man. Then let the sea roar, and the fulness thereof. Let the floods clap their hands."

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

MARK TWAIN'S income is $80,000 a year.

SENATOR FARWELL began life as a surveyor.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT began life as a farmer.

JOHN BRIGHT bequeathed $430,920 to his children.

P. T. BARNUM earned his first money as a bartender.

PRINCE GEORGE of Greece has joined the French navy.

EARL GRANVILLE, the British statesman is seventy-three.

TSUI KWO YIN is the name of the new Minister from China to the United States.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, the new Civil Service Commissioner, is thirty-two years old.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, the new British Minister, says his name is pronounced "Pantsfut."

EX-PRESIDENT RUTHERFORD B. HAYES has been giving a course of lectures at Oberlin College, Ohio.

KING ALEXANDER I., of Servia, though only thirteen years old, speaks French, German and Russian.

GOVERNOR FORAKER has received $64.28 from an accident insurance company for the loss of his toe-nail.

GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, is to reside in Chicago and open a law office there.

JOHN BAY LYNCH, the new fourth Auditor of the United States Treasury, is a Louisiana mulatto, but he was born free.

THE baby King of Spain is going to the Paris Exposition in June. He will be the youngest Monarch who ever visited that city.

THE Countess Crosy, of the old nobility of Austria, has gone on the road with her circus troupe. She will take it to Paris before the exposition closes.

WILLIAM BLACK, the author of "Macleod of Dare," "Green Pastures and Piccadilly," and many other fine novels, has a larger income than any living English novelist.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER pays tax upon an annual business of more than $10,000,000, and pays a tax to the city of Philadelphia of nearly $50,000 a year upon real estate.

PRESIDENT CARNOT asked to be presented to Perry Belmont in Paris a few days ago. He remarked that Mr. Belmont was one of the very few men in the world who had refused the Legion of Honor.

IT is not generally known that Chauncey M. Depew had a narrow escape from becoming American Minister to Japan twenty-three years ago. He was offered the mission by Secretary Seward in 1866 and debated over accepting it for a whole month, when he sent in a refusal to the Secretary.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, the author, is completely in love with Hawaii. He has taken a house at Wikiki, near Honolulu, and is busy with his literary work. The house is beautifully situated on the seashore, surrounded by trees, and in a quiet spot where few come to disturb the author.

HERR JOSEF RITTER VON WERNDL, the great Austrian rifle inventor and manufacturer, gained his knowledge of firearms in America, and then from a small beginning built up a factory employing 8000 men. On the announcement of his death stock in the concern fell ten per cent. showing the importance in which his personality was held.

IF there is one thing more than another that Attorney-General Miller regrets in leaving Indiana even for a few years, it is his farm at Millersville, six miles from Indianapolis, to which, when his day's work was done, he was accustomed to drive to inspect the growing crops, the cattle and the horses, and to enjoy a sense of freedom and proprietorship

"A BILLIARD CUE used by George Washington in this city in 1790" was a sign tacked on to an ordinary looking cue exhibited in the window of a New York billiard-table dealer. He claims that it is genuine.

THAT chap who put on a full dress suit and suicided in Chicago the other day said his life had been a failure and he hoped to make a success of dying. It was a success.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 9.

Lesson Text: "Jesus Before Pilate," Mark xv., 1-20—Golden Text: John xix., 6—Commentary.

1. "And straightway in the morning." Here is the word "straightway" or "immediately" found so often (about forty times) in this Gospel; just the word for a faithful servant who delights to do quickly and thoroughly whatever there is to be done; but this time it is written concerning the servants of Satan that they also are quick to do his bidding. The disciples of Christ could not watch one hour with Him in His agony, but here are disciples of the devil eagerly watching and working all night; is there not something like it to-day when Christians complain if the service is a little over the appointed hour or hour and a half, but two or four hours is none too much to spend at an entertainment or evening party, and Satan thinks it not too much to keep his places for the destruction of soul and body open till midnight, or even all night. What a night it had been for our dear Lord; the agony in the garden, the betrayal by a professed friend, the arrest and the being bound and led away to Annas and thence to Caiaphas, the examination and cruel treatment before Caiaphas, the threefold denial (recorded in each of the four Gospels) of that disciple who had said that though he should die with Him he would not deny Him, was it not enough already to break the Saviour's heart? But it is only the beginning of His sufferings. "The chief priests held a consultation with the elders and scribes and the whole council." It would seem from this that the examination and condemnation of last lesson was not before a full council, but now that all had assembled, they seem to concur in what had been done; or if any such as Joseph or Nicodemus protested, it is not recorded; perhaps because they saw it was useless. "And bound Jesus and carried Him away, and delivered Him to Pilate." Luke xxxiii., 1, says: "The whole multitude of them arose and led Him unto Pilate." The Jews could not carry out the sentence of death which they had pronounced upon Jesus; that must be done by the Roman Governor, therefore He is taken before Pilate.

2. "And Pilate asked Him: Art Thou the King of the Jews?" It is possible that as Pilate, the representative of the great world power of that time, to which the Jews were then in subjection, looked upon Jesus and asked this question, he may have thought Him some poor, harmless, weak minded person; just as now when some true believer in Jesus still speaks of Him as King of the Jews, soon to return and sit on David's throne, asserting that he also expects to reign with Him (Luke i., 32; Rev. v., 9, 10), he is considered by many religious as well as by many worldly wise people a very weak minded person. O Believer, be steadfast; believe God, no matter what people think or say of you.

3-5. "Jesus answered nothing." In the Revised Version this statement is omitted from verse 3, and in verse 5 it reads: "Jesus no more answered anything." He had confessed privately to Pilate (John xviii., 33-37) and now publicly that He was a King, but He has now nothing more to say, and to the various accusations of the chief priests He answers nothing. As we fix our eyes upon Him (for there is none other worth looking at) thus grandly silent in the presence of Jew and Gentile authority, let us not forget that He is not only King of the Jews, but He is also King of nations, King of Kings and Lord of Lords. (Rev. xv., 3, margin; xix., 16).

6-8. "Now at that feast he released unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired." Matt. xxvii., 15, says that this was his custom. Pilate had already said to Jesus that he had power to crucify and power to release. These verses of our lesson tell us of a certain prisoner named Barabbas, who was then in prison for insurrection and murder, whom Matt. xxvii., 16, speaks of as a notable prisoner. Consider these two, Pilate, the Roman Governor, and Jesus, of Nazareth, the latter apparently in the power of the former, who for the time being seems to have the power of life or death; but forget not the words of Jesus after His resurrection: "All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth," and again, "Fear not; I am the First and the Last, and the Living One; and I was dead, and behold I am alive forevermore, and I have the keys of death and of Hades." (Matt. xxiii., 18; Rev. i., 17, 18, R. V.) Seeing Jesus and believing His words will deliver us from all fear of the greatest earthly powers and from the fear of even death itself.

9. "Pilate answered them, saying: Will ye that I release unto you the King of the Jews?" Matt. xxvii., 17, says that Pilate asked them whether he should release Barabbas, or Jesus who is called Christ? By consulting a harmony of the Gospels it appears that Pilate interceded for Jesus and offered to set Him free no less than seven times on this eventful morning, this being the sixth time; thus putting the responsibility of His death upon the Jews. Peter says that Pilate was determined to let Him go (Acts iii., 13).

10. "He knew that the chief priests had delivered Him for envy." So Joseph was hated and envied by his brethren, and Moses was envied by Israel. (Gen. xxxvii., 8, 11; Ps. cvi., 16.) "Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is able to stand before envy?" (Prov. xxvii., 4.)

11. "But the chief priests moved the people, that he should rather release Barabbas unto them." In the account in John's gospel we find Pilate saying three different times that he found no fault in Him; when Judas threw down the money he said he had betrayed innocent blood; and now the wife of the Roman Governor testifies that He is a just man; there seems to be none against Him but His own nation, and they so hate Him that they prefer a murderer to the Holy Lamb of God. Surely their choice indicates their hearts; as Jesus told them, they are fair without but foul within, outwardly religious, but in their hearts murderers; Barabbas would feel at home with them.

12. "What will ye then that I shall do unto Him who ye call the King of the Jews?" This is Pilate's seventh intercession on behalf of Jesus. Pilate asked the Jews to tell him what to do; he had before him an innocent man, for he had proved it and testified it, and the only right thing to do was to release Him and protect Him from this furious mob. There was something still better for Pilate to do, and that was to receive Him as his Saviour, and become His faithful follower; that is the one thing for you to do, dear reader, if you have not already done so.

13. And they cried out again, Crucify Him." According to Jewish law, if Jesus was guilty of blasphemy, as they said, He should have been stoned to death (Lev. xxiv., 16); but in Ps. xxii., 16, it was written, "they pierced my hands and my feet," and in this cry that He should be crucified, they were unconsciously calling for a fulfillment of Scripture; and as it was written that not a bone of the passover lamb was to be broken (Ex. xii., 46), this also foretold that He should not be stoned to death. All Scripture must be fulfilled.

14. "Then Pilate said unto them, Why, what evil hath He done?" Isa. liii., 9, says: "He hath done no violence, neither was any deceit in His mouth." They could find no evil in Him, for there was none. He was holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners. "They cried out the more exceedingly, Crucify Him." They had long ago determined that He must die; they could not tolerate His holiness, their sinful lives could not bear the light, they would not repent and receive Him as their salvation, therefore he who was a murderer from the beginning takes possession of them, and their conduct tells whose children they are. (John viii., 44.)

15. "And so Pilate, willing to content the people, released Barabbas unto them, and delivered Jesus, when he had scourged Him, to be crucified." Matt., xxvii., 24, 25, says that before Pilate did this he took and washed his hands, saying: I am innocent of the blood of this just person, see ye to it. And all the people replied: His blood be on us and on our children.

16-20. "And the soldiers led Him away, * * * led Him out to crucify Him." Between these two sentences comes all the history of Jesus in the hands of the soldiers in the common hall called Prætorium—the smiting, the mocking, the spitting, the crowning with thorns—but who can describe it? There is a pretense of justice at the Jewish council and in Pilate's judgment hall, but here there is none. But, O Lord Jesus, why should it be; why all this prolonged and heaped up agony of the garden, the scourging, the crown of thorns, the buffeting before Thou didst come to the cross? Was it not on the cross that Thou didst bear our sins? Then why all this before the cross? Was it to teach us when resisting the devil to overcome by earnest, agonizing prayer, when the Word does not overcome him, remembering that Thou didst say concerning a certain kind: "This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting" (Matt. xvii., 21)? Was it to teach us when ill treated, wronged, oppressed, insulted, to remember that we have not an High Priest who cannot feel for us, but that Thou wast in all points tried as we are? And that crown of thorns—was that to teach us that Thou didst bear the curse resting upon the very earth itself (Gen. iii., 18) that Thou mightest redeem it, too, in due time? Then, Lord, make us to remember that we are sealed with the Holy Spirit of promise as an earnest of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession, and whatever we are called upon to do or suffer, may it all be cheerfully done or borne to the praise of Thy glory. (Eph. i., 13, 14.)—*Lesson Helper.*

A PITTSBURGH doctor says he can diagnose ailments by examining a single hair of the patient. Two young men, as a joke, took him a hair from a bay horse. The doctor gravely wrote a prescription, and said his fee was $25, as the case was precarious. They were staggered, but paid the fee, and after they got out laughed all the way to the apothecary's. The latter took the prescription and read in amazement: "One bushel of oats, four quarts of water, stir well, and give three times a day—and turn the animal out to grass." Then the jokers stopped laughing.

BELVA LOCKWOOD says: "We will inaugurate a woman as President twenty-five years hence." It must be a saddening thought to the gentle Belva that she will then have passed the limit of availability in point of age.

A CONSIDERATE suicide in New Hampshire, so that there would be no time wasted grappling for his body, before jumping into the water tied one end of a rope around his waist and the other to the trunk of a tree on the bank.

A COPY of the first edition of Charles Lever's works lately sold in England for $1,375. The craze for first editions is now at its height, and absurd prices are given for many modern books which have little value as literature.

IT is estimated that 66 per cent. of the anthracite coal is wasted before it gets to market. Fifty-five per cent. has to be left in the mines for pillars and 11 per cent. is lost after it gets above ground.

MESSRS. BLACK, STAR & FROST, the well-known New York jewelers, have produced a medal representing the facade of the Sub-Treasury building where Washington took the oath of office.

James Gordon Bennett, of the New York, London and Paris *Herald*, wants the United States to send a strong corps of American mechanics to the Paris Exposition to see and learn things.

FROM Hammond Station, a small place in Louisiana, 1,240 bushels of strawberries were shipped in six days this spring. Some of the berries were four inches in diameter.

COL. DYER, the new Mayor of Guthrie, Oklahoma, has written a letter to President Harrison, informing him of his election and outlining some of his contemplated reforms.

A TRAIN has been put on the Southern Pacific between Monterey and San Francisco which will run 125 miles in three hours and twelve minutes, including five stops.

DO NOT envy the driver of an ice-wagon his cool place in summer. In four months last season forty-two drivers in New York City were attacked with rheumatism.

A LAWRENCEVILLE (Ga.) cyclone carried part of a fence twenty feet and set it down again just as it had stood, every rail from the ground up in its place.

Continued from first page.

the tenant, L. C. Corbin, will amount to about $1,500.

Smith Valley is badly washed from one end to the other.

Considerable damage was done all along the course of Sideling Hill creek, in the northern part of Fulton county. In Wells Valley, several bridges and thousands of panels of fence were swept away and many acres of grain washed out, besides other damage to property. At New Grenada, a large blacksmith and wagon-maker shop, several stables, and other outbuildings went with the current. Below New Grenada, a large steam saw-mill, to which was attached a grain chopper, and in which was an 18-horse power engine, 8 or 10 circular saws of different sizes, and a large stock of lumber, was entirely destroyed. The breast of the dam belonging to the mill, which was just lately put in at considerable expense to the owner, was torn out and the bank on which the mill was located washed away so that it will be impossible to set a mill on the same site again. The mill was owned by James F. McClain and his loss will be about $3,800. At Waterfall, a bridge was taken away and much damage done to property, Wilson Bergstresser and Philip Gaster being the principal losers. Below Waterfall, on farms of Nathan Barnet and others very much damage was done to growing crops, fruit trees, fences, etc.

Chief Engineer Brown says he expects to have a train run over the middle division this week.

A mail from the west will reach Mapleton to-night or to-morrow. Thomas McGowan has been placed in charge, with orders to get the mail through. He informs us this afternoon that he has a great load of it at Huntingdon and was on his way up to bring it down. He will bring it to the canal bridge west of town by rail, transfer by wagons to Vandevander's bridge, thence by rail east.

LATER—At 4.30 o'clock information reaches us that a mail route for offices between Huntingdon and Shanks Run, has been decided upon, via Orbisonia, Shade Gap and Chambersburgh.

There is yet a lack of provisions for those who are needy and who are unable to buy. But one load was received yesterday and it was distributed to hungry people. It might be well to state here that some of the generous people who have brought food to town have been grossly imposed upon by people who lost nothing. In two instances, people went to the wagons and worked upon the feelings of these liberal people by representing themselves as having lost all and being destitute, when, in fact, they had lost nothing. Any donations for the needy will be judidiciously distributed, if left with W. H. Rex, who is treasurer of the relief committee.

AT HARRISBURG.

The maximum height attained by the Susquehanna river was 27 feet 1 inch above low water mark, 26 inches above the point reached by the biggest flood on record before. About 500 families at Harrisburg and Steelton were compelled to vacate their houses. However, there were few drowned. At Steelton a Mrs. Holstein and child were drowned by a boom log striking the boat in which they were being taken to the shore. William Strange, while trying to save something in his yard, was drowned near the same locality.

The latest from Lancaster is as follows: $50,000 worth of lumber rafts were washed away. The heavy rains have damaged the wheat crop to the extent of several thousand dollars. The young tobacco crop has been entirely washed away and will have to be replanted.

The relief committee of Altoona delivered supplies to Johnstown on Monday. They report that in Johnstown proper the only buildings left standing are the Baltimore & Ohio depot in which is also the office of the Johnstown *Democrat*, one corner of which is washed away), the general office of the Cambria Iron company, Wood, Morrell & Co's store room and a school house. Reliable citizens place the loss of life in Johnstown now at 10,000. The town is in charge of the sheriff and is under strict police supervision. Visitors are not admitted on any pretext even those in search of friends being turned away.

D. H. Edwards, quartermaster of Post 62 G. A. R. of Altoona, who is a freight conductor on the Pittsburgh division says, "The scene in and around Johnstown is such that no words can describe. It is simply awful."

Considerable apprehension was felt here concerning Mrs. Lizzie Hickes, nee Wilson, but a message to her father, last evening, reports her safe.

The lumber yards at Marietta have all been swept away. The streets and all the rolling and planing mills are partly submerged.

For the following notes, we are indebted to the Altoona *Tribune* of this morning:

W. A. Donaldson succeeded in saving his mother who has been an invalid for many years; also, his whole family.

The Cambria Iron works will be rebuilt. Workmen are engaged in cleaning out the ruins of the plant and it is expected the works will be put in operation in about six weeks.

The loss of life is now put down at 10,000 and may reach 18,000.

The stories hitherto printed of the depredations committed by vandals is true. Some of them were found with fingers and ears in their pockets, cut or torn off for the sake of rings found on them. Our informant knows of five Hungarians that were mutilating the bodies of the dead, who have been effectually cured of any further disposition to engage in the fiendish work. Two were hanged, two were pushed into the river, and one was shot.

As amber attracts a straw, so does beauty admiration, which only lasts while the warmth continues; but virtue, wisdom, goodness, and real worth, like the loadstone, never lose their power. These are the true graces, which, as Homer feigns, are linked and tied hand in hand because it is their influence that human hearts are so firmly united to each other.

QUICK SALES and SMALL PROFITS!

IS

MY MOTTO.

A. S. WELCH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Well-known

Webster, Studebaker & Acme Wagons; Spring Wagons & Buggies of Different Styles;

Osborne Steel-Frame Binders and Mowers, Oliver and Syracuse Chilled Plows,

and Extras, Steel and Wood Frame Spring-Tooth Harrows, Hench and Buckeye Sulky and Walking Cultivators, Hay Rakes, Buckeye and Myers' Iron Force Pumps, Small Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Corn Planters, One-horse Plows, Feed Cutters, Lawn Mowers, Hay Forks and Pulleys, Wheelbarrows, Buggy Harness, Ready-mixed Paints, Fertilizers of Different Grades, Engines, Threshers, Saw Mills, Etc. In fact, by far the Largest Stock of Farming Implements in Huntingdon county, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Don't fail to call on or address me for prices before purchasing, and save money.

Telephone Connection. Yours resp'y.,

A. S. WELCH, Mount Union, Penn'a.

Farmers, Attention!

We are the Headquarters for

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I carry the largest line of Implements in the county, and, in buying in car-load lots, get the benefit of all discounts. I am agent for, and keep on hands, the following among my varied stock:

Triumph Steel-Frame Folding Binders,

Triumph Mowers, (1 and 2-Horse), Triumph Self Rake, Crown Fertilizer Grain Drills.

Hamburg Steel Combination Plows—cheapest repaired plow—reversible self-sharpening share—high beam—light draft—best plow in the market.

Stevens' Arch Frame Spring-tooth Harrow, Half-Steel Straight Frame Spring-tooth Harrow, Iron-beam Double and Single Shovel Plows, Iron-beam Cultivators, Hoffhame's Broken-axle Riding Cultivator (the only corn-worker successfully used on hilly land), Thomas' Hay Rakes (horse dump and hand dump), Thomas' Iron Force and Lift Pump, seamless drawn brass cylinders.

South Bend Wagons,

best wagons ever brought into Pennsylvania. Spangler Corn Planter (can be regulated to plant 12 different distances, either hilling or drilling), Cutting Boxes and anything in the way of farming implements. I contract for, and furnish, plain iron or galvanized tubing of any size. I also handle High Grade Fertilizers. Agent for the New Becker Washing Machine, the greatest improvement of the age. Come and see my stock.

W. W. McCRACKEN,

Cor. 7th and Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Mrs. M. E. Evans

Has opened out the Largest Stock

—of—

Millinery -:- Goods

ever brought to Mapleton. Hats, Bonnets, Frames for Hats and Bonnets, Lace Braid Hats, Flowers, Full Line of Trimmings, Ribbons, Veilings, Ornaments—anything to fit out a fashionable Hat or Bonnet.

Head Wear trimmed out in Latest Styles at Lowest Prices.

Notions, Dry Goods, Swiss and Colored Embroideries.

Boys' Shirt Waists. Baby Clothes a specialty. Pinking and Stamping.

New Style Curtain Lace—very cheap. Braid Sets and Girdles.

COME AND SEE THE GOODS.

A. C. Greenland. U. G. Pheasant.

Greenland & Pheasant,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Lumber, Lath, & Shingles,

Bill Stuff a Specialty.

All Kinds of Lumber furnished on Short notice.

Respectfully,

Greenland & Pheasant,

CALVIN, Huntingdon County, Pa.

Subscribe for "The Item."

Phillips & Son. Phillips & Son.

JUST RECEIVED!

Another Large Invoice of Dry Goods, consisting of

French Flannels,
Cashmeres,
Henrietta Cloth,
Chevoit Suitings
Grosvenor "
Bombay "
Pequa "
Zephyr Cloth,
Normandie Ginghams,
Heather "
Challie Cloth,
Satines,
Seerswokers,
Armadale,
Zephyr, Economy Checks,
Muslins, Cottonades, Ducks,
Denims, Satteens,
Cambrics,
Paper Muslins, Etc.

Call and examine Goods and learn prices, at

"The Old Reliable" Store

—of—

PHILLIPS & SON.

Phillips & Son. Phillips & Son.

Still on Top!

Part of Our Stock Gone; Part Slightly Damaged by Water!

WE ARE GOING TO SELL ALL THESE GOODS TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK, ALREADY ORDERED.

We take time to write advertisements and give prices, knowing we cannot be undersold.

Tinsel cord, per ball, 1c.
Ribbons, per yard, 1c to 10c, worth 5c to 25c.
Lace, per yard, 2c to 10c, worth 10c to 20c.
Dress Braid, 4c or 3 for 10c.
Clark's spool cotton, 45c per doz. or 4c each.
Lawns, 4½c; Prints, 4½c.
Cambric dress lining, per yard, 6c.
Drilling " " " " 8c.
Shirting, per yard, 7c, up.
Scrim cloth, per yard, 7c, worth 12c.
Toweling, 4½c, up.
White dress goods, 8c, worth 12c to 20c.
Bargains in carpets, oil-cloths, ticking, demin, etc.
Large lot of ladies', misses', and children's hose—must be sold.
Clothing slightly damaged by the water, very cheap; no reasonable offer refused. Also, men's shirts and overalls, boots, shoes, etc.
Table linen, 25c, up.
Bargains in glassware, queen's-ware, and tinware.
Large stock of hardware, to sell at very low prices, because of having been slightly damaged by the water. The stock consists of nails, lock and hinges, screws, files, sad-irons, hatchets, bolts, carpenters' braces and brace-bits. These goods must be sold, as we do not want to have any of the damaged goods in stock 30 days from this date, and our prices are such that we are sure to sell them.
Large stock of wall paper on hand. Our stock of borders was all destroyed by the flood, but will have large assortment on first train.

You will find many other goods on our "bargain counter" that we do not have time or space to mention.

Remember our Terms:—Cash in full on Pay Day; never longer than 30 Days. We can and will sell you Goods cheaper than anyone who sells on 60 or 90 days, or often to eternity.

B. O'Connor & Sons,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.